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THE BUILDER

a Journal for the

ARCHITECT & CONSTRUCTOR

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Ninety-Eighth Year.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1940
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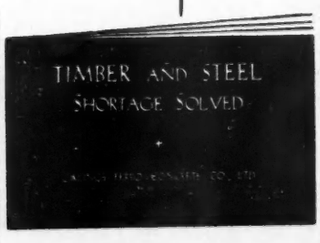

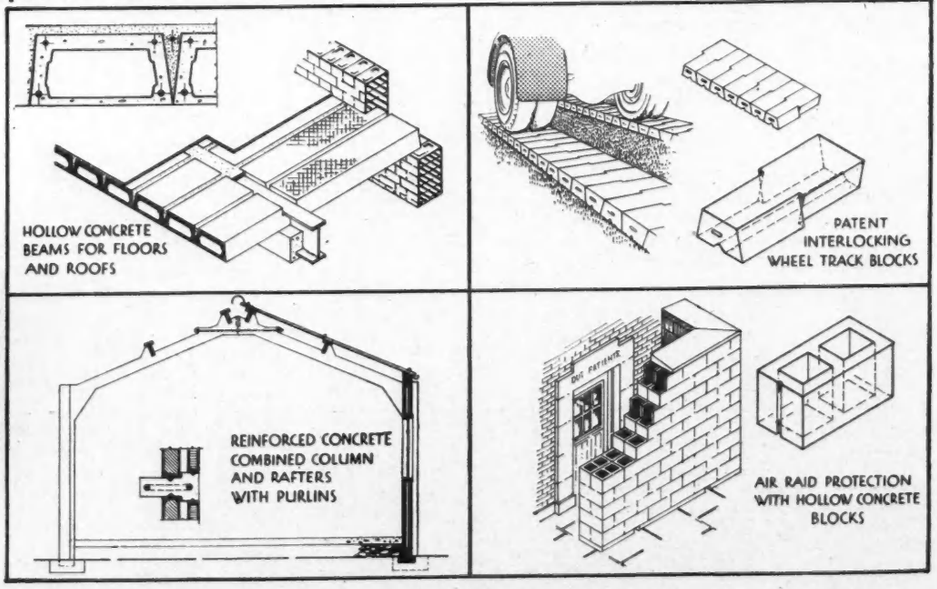
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THE BUILDER

INCORPORATING

"ARCHITECTURE" AND "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT"

VOL. CLIX AUGUST 16 1940 No. 5089

THE COUNTRY ARCHITECT

WE referred in a previous article to some of the peculiar problems which confront the country architect and we trust that we conveyed, at the same time, an impression of the permanent service which the country practitioner has to offer to the social scheme. That type of architect is in a very privileged position as the ready adviser of the layman in all matters connected with architecture and building, and, with the better system of architectural education among all classes of students, this established position offers much to the good of the cause.

It is therefore of considerable importance that such practices should be maintained as far as possible, in spite of the fact that they deal, for the most part, with an entirely private and individual set of interests. The problem is not so much how to provide a living for the individual architects concerned as how to keep in running order the existing organisations within which these individuals work, and ready to take up the tasks of peace time in a smooth and efficient way.

The problem is of added importance because the possibility of achieving this desirable end is nearer the range of possibility than is the case with the large London office, the expensive running of which can only be justified where it can cope with a large quantity of building work. It is probably no exaggeration to say that, given an architect in London and one in a country town, the first will need three or four times the turnover of the other to produce the same income. The practices of architects in the large cities are mostly at a standstill, unfortunately, and the outlook for the immediate future is by no means hopeful. In the case of country practices, however, opportunities for useful work should be available.

Agriculture, for instance, has assumed a new national importance, and a great industry cannot be suddenly expanded in the way it has already grown, and in the way it must continue to grow, without a considerable building programme. This programme has already begun, and it would be the natural thing that the country architect should benefit by this stimulus. In actual fact, however, the average country architect has had little to do with this new programme, which is proceeding in far too haphazard a manner. It is one that needs the trained planner, but is not getting him in any appreciable measure. We commend this aspect of the question not only to the farmers themselves, but to the Government, especially in those cases where the assistance of public funds is involved.

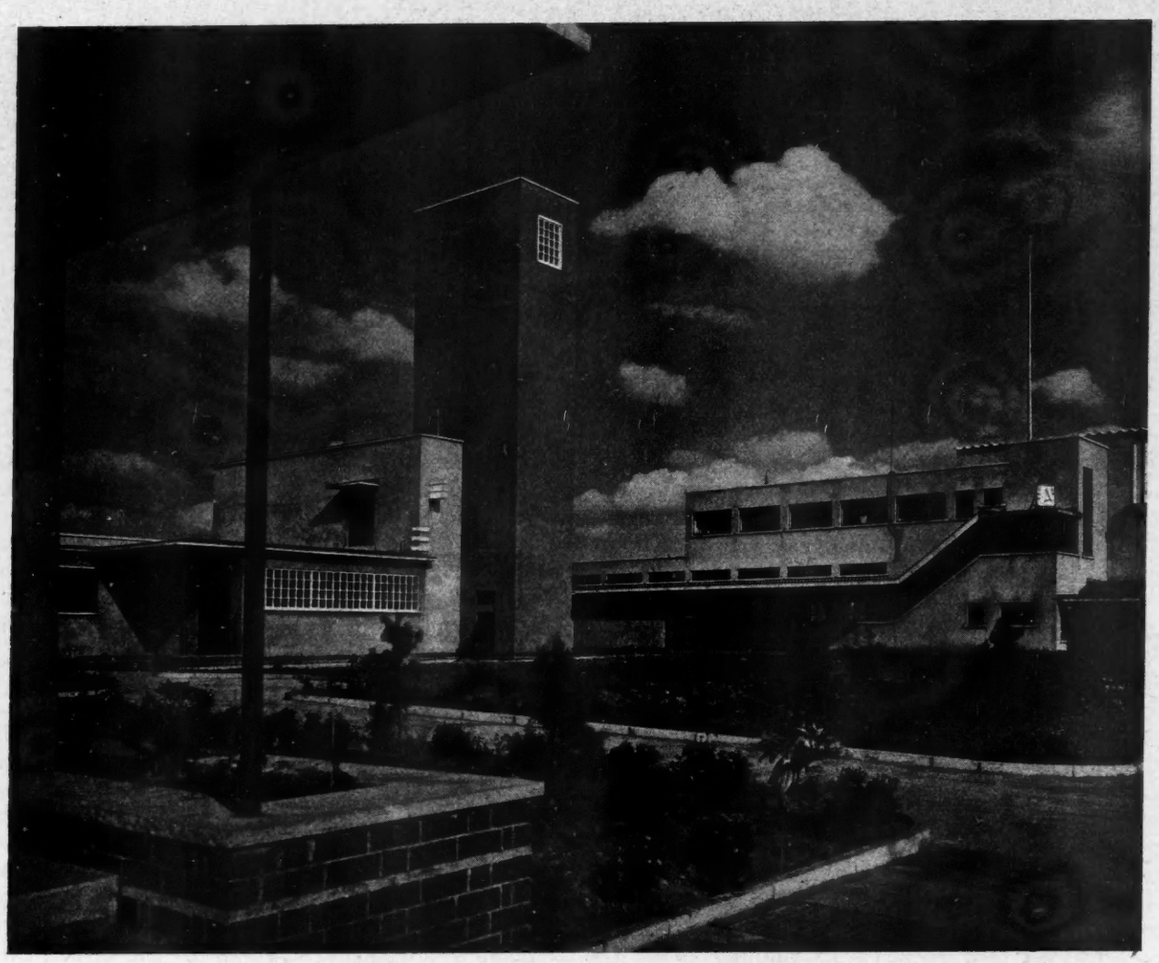
Starting again from the national needs of the times, we are reminded that the citizen is being urged to retrench, and that in many cases his only means of doing so is to change his manner of living to one on a smaller scale. This generally means moving to a smaller establishment, and converting this to some form which will suit that compromise with social habit which such changes involve. It is there that the architect may be set a task—to make that change of life as convenient and economical as possible. We believe that a policy which would view structural alterations of existing properties with special official sympathy would well repay the public interest, as well as stimulate the practice of the country architect.

We cannot help feeling, also, that these established country offices could be called in to great advantage to make good the staff shortages in the municipal offices, where national service in the armed forces has already taken toll. In times of peace it would not be desirable for such matters to be put in the hands of private interests, but in times of great difficulty like these, the use of existing sources of help would be well justified, and would, by the same stroke of policy, ease a difficult situation in the council offices as well as help a very sorely tried section of the rate-paying community. As this situation is likely to become more and more acute as the war proceeds, and the higher age groups are called up, we commend this suggestion to those whom it may concern.

These are a few suggestions only for the temporary easing of a difficult situation, but their chief aim is to indicate that, in our view, the support of the country practice is an important matter to the community, not only with an eye to the future but because it is, even now, a potential source of public service.

In this good work, a great deal can be done by the local branches of the Allied Societies, which work near the centres affected, and are therefore in a better situation to seize upon each opportunity for service as and when it arises. We are glad to know that these useful organisations are still being maintained in working order, and that their members are not losing heart in a discouraging situation.

The element which seems most lacking, however, is a proper understanding by the general public of the architects' unfortunate position. We cannot believe that either the public or the Government would willingly condemn an entire profession to penury, but if that should be a fact, then it would seem that still more propaganda is needed.



CLOCK FACE COLLIERY BATHS, LANCASHIRE.

These pithead baths were one of eight new installations opened during 1939 in the Lancashire and Cheshire district by the Miners' Welfare Commission. The baths have accommodation for 1,600 men and 40 women, and have been designed by Mr. J. H. Bourne, A.R.I.B.A., acting under the direction of the Acting Chief Architect, Mr. C. G. Kemp, A.R.I.B.A. The illustration is taken from the Annual Report of the Commission for 1939, reviewed on page 155.

NOTES AND NEWS

British Architecture: a Documentary Film.

A DOCUMENTARY film showing Britain's contribution to architecture is shortly to be produced. Bearing the tentative title of "British Architecture," this film will give a comprehensive survey of architecture from Saxon times up to the present day. The manner in which the availability of materials, together with the demands of the people through the ages, has been responsible for the various styles will be dealt with in the film.

According to Mr. Alexander Shaw, of the Strand Film Co. (which is producing the film), Saxon churches in Gloucester, Northants and Wiltshire; Norman castles and cathedrals in Norfolk, Notts and Essex; examples of sixteenth-century mansions all over the country; Georgian houses; Victorian buildings, factories and bridges; modern flats, buildings, shops and houses are among the many types of architecture that will be shown. Mr. Reginald Groves has been responsible for the research work on the production and the story, which has received the approval of Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A.

The film, which will be directed by Mr. John Eldridge, is expected to go into production within the next week or so, and, "weather permitting," will be ready for showing to the public in eight to nine weeks' time.

The Miners' Welfare Fund.

THE Miners' Welfare Commission's Annual Report for 1939, which is now published, points out that in this time of strain, when extra effort is demanded of the miner, the pithead baths, opportunities for recreation, and health services provided out of the Miners' Welfare Fund have an importance to the mining community even greater than in peace time. The existing welfare facilities have been in great demand since the outbreak of war, and up to the end of the year covered by the Report the completion of new facilities had proceeded with little interruption. The Commission reports a record year's progress in the provision of pithead baths. Over 50 new installations were brought into use, providing bathing accommodation for 57,000 persons, and at the end of the year there were 345 installations with accommodation for over 430,000 persons in use or under construction. Facilities for recreation and for cultural activities have been provided on a generous scale, nearly £5,764,000, including £150,000 granted in 1939, having been expended on them. They range from the large "institute" to the modest village hut, and from the extensive recreation ground with a well-equipped pavilion to the village football field. The holiday centre for Derbyshire miners and their families on the Lincolnshire coast had a successful first season. Particular attention is now being paid to the provision of boys' clubs. No small part of the success of these works is due to the excellence of the Commission's architectural staff, which is now under the direction of Mr. C. G. Kemp, A.R.I.B.A. Two examples of the current year's design are given in this issue (pages 154 and 165).

Mr. Percy Thomas: Official Appointment.

MR. PERCY THOMAS has been appointed Area Officer representing the Ministry of Supply for Wales. In Mr. Thomas's absence his office is being carried on by his two senior assistants, Mr. W. Marsden and Mr. A. V. J. Kirkham. Mr. Thomas's services are available in a consultative capacity.

Architect Prisoner of War.

INTIMATION has been received in Dundee that Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Smail, R.E., is a prisoner of war. Lieut.-Colonel Smail is a member of the firm of Mills and Shepherd, architects, 9, South Tay-street, Dundee, and is on the Council of the Dundee Institute of Architects.

An Architect J.P.

MR. J. L. DENMAN, F.R.I.B.A., of Brighton, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for East Sussex.

Records of Irish Buildings.

WITH a view to making records of notable Irish buildings and ensuring their preservation, an advisory committee has been formed, with the help of the Civics Institute of Ireland, on which the following have consented to serve: Dr. R. I. Best; Professor R. M. Butler; Mr. W. H. Howard Cooke, P.R.I.A.I.; Mr. C. P. Curran; Dr. George Furlong; Mr. John L. Griffith; Mr. Henry H. Hill; Mr. H. Leask, Inspector of National Monuments; Mr. M. J. McDermott; Mr. Dermod O'Brien, P.R.H.A.; Mr. Manning Robertson; and Mr. J. H. Stevenson, President, Royal Society of Ulster Architects

The ambition of this Committee is to form gradually a complete collection of records of all notable buildings in Ireland, past and present, to be deposited in the National Library of Ireland, for the permanent information and guidance of architects and scholars of the future.

Welsh Eisteddfod Architectural Award.

MR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, of Dundee, has been awarded first prize in the architectural competition at the Welsh National Eisteddfod. The winning design was for a bridge suitable for construction in an old-fashioned Welsh village.

Care of Houses.

THE belief is held by a group of experts of the Housing Centre—headed by Sir Reginald Rowe—that since the outbreak of war the upkeep of working-class dwellings has not received the attention that is necessary if minimum standards of working-class housing are to be maintained. The maintenance of these dwellings is the duty of the local authorities, who have adequate powers for the purpose under the Housing and Public Health Acts, but who are seriously handicapped in exercising these powers by the depletion of their expert staff of housing inspectors through transference to A.R.P. work. It is therefore urged that "as large a proportion as possible of those experts should be retained on the highly skilled work for which they were trained, and for which they alone are qualified."

Protecting Works of Art.

THE Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has stated its concern for the fate of monuments, statues, stained glass, and other forms of memorial, many belonging or related to ancient buildings which may be threatened by bombardment. One generous benefactor has set an example by adopting the monument to Dr. Busby by Bird in Westminster Abbey, and this action the Society would like to see extensively followed. The Prior Rahere in St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and the more important tombs in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, are mentioned as possible subjects for adoption, and the Society will be pleased to act as a "clearing-house" for bringing those desirous of helping in this work in touch with appropriate cases. Its address is 55, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1.

An Architect's Estate.

MR. ROBERT SEBASTIAN PHILLIPS, F.R.I.B.A., of St. Leonards, Hucclecote, formerly Gloucestershire County Architect, left gross estate of the value of £9,756, with net personalty £8,621.

A. B. Deakin, L.R.I.B.A.

THE death is reported of Mr. Alfred Barnes Deakin, of Shrewsbury, at the age of 87. A native of Shrewsbury, Mr. A. B. Deakin had practised as an architect for many years in the town and was one of the oldest of the borough magistrates.

F. W. Bricknell.

WE regret to record the death, at the age of 80, of Mr. F. W. Bricknell, former City Engineer of Hull. He was articled in 1877 to the Borough Engineer, Mr. J. Fox-Sharpe, and for 50 years served in the Engineer's Department, for the last 12 as City Engineer. He retired in 1927. He was associated with much development work in Hull.

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IN 1915

EXTRACT FROM *The Builder*, AUGUST 13.

IT is mentioned in the annual report to Parliament on the British Museum and the Natural History Museum that special precautions have been taken to protect the British Museum collections in the event of raids by hostile aircraft. At an early stage in the war a good many of the more portable objects of special value were removed to positions of greater security in safes or in strong-rooms, their place in the exhibition galleries being taken by objects of less value or by facsimiles.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

A Ministry of Building.

To the Editor of *The Builder*.

Sir,—I endorse with enthusiasm the suggestions put forward by your correspondent, Mr. G. L. Greaves, A.R.I.B.A., of Stoke-on-Trent, in the August 2 issue of *The Builder*, for the paramount necessity of preserving intact the trained personnel engaged in the many administrative and executive branches of the building industry. Were its high standard of efficiency and service allowed to deteriorate through official repression or neglect, it is certain that a general post-war recovery would be gravely jeopardised.

Economists of great introspection have told us that the nation's remarkable recovery from the historic slump of 1932-33 was due in great measure to the virile constitution of the building industry. The whole of its ancillary industries—steel, coal, clay products, etc.—followed suit automatically, and life was again pumped back into the economic arteries of the country.

Normally the building and engineering industries are instrumental in circulating upwards of £450,000,000 annually in wages, representative of about a quarter of the entire employment of labour. Further reference to "statistical abstract for the United Kingdom" would reveal that a direct employment figure of 3,000,000 workers is involved—a figure vastly in excess of any other industry.

The immense ramifications of building are being already shaken by spurious attempts at Governmental control and its clockwork system of demand, supply and distribution is bound to become impaired by official interference and infiltration, no matter how well-intentioned be the motive.

Whilst being in fullest sympathy with the difficulties created by war exigencies—e.g., sporadic urgency of defence works in widely separated localities, often difficult of organisation and execution, necessitating elimination or curtailment of the normal contract preliminaries of invitation, competition and acceptance—nevertheless one must cavil at departmental over-riding of custom and proven methods. This has been much too cavalier and hastily conceived to ensure success and engender the fullest confidence in an administration as self-contained as ours.

Take, for example, the system of "target price contracts" in vogue. Experienced reflection could never have given a blessing to this strange conception. Its purpose of encouraging economy in building may have been laudable, but it displays little grasp either of circumstances, labour and market fluctuations, or even of building trade psychology.

Mr. Greaves convincingly portrays the part in post-war reconstruction that the building industry should take. His advocacy of local Building Councils linked to a Central Control is most interesting, although I foresee its raising many controversial issues. Nevertheless, by co-opting the advice and help of the encyclopædic Building Industries National Council, much of great value might accrue from such an administration. The idea is admirable in conception, and, although I shy at his suggestion that the Councils would be democratic in nature and elective in character, with a board of directors and a permanent and salaried staff. I find it greatly intriguing, and trust that you will provide a further platform for Mr. Greaves's elaboration of the scheme.

One is tempted to ask what are the present activities of the Works and Building Priority Sub-committee that Mr. Elliott in January claimed to be a "central co-ordinating body, enjoying the benefit of the advice both of employers and workpeople in the industries." It is disappointing to read that it was considered unnecessary to publish any formal report of his "special investigator."

A. Croot, P.A.S.I.

Bournemouth.

To the Editor of *The Builder*.

Sir,—In your last issue you suggest a Ministry of Building. Please allow me to express my opinion and the opinion of many others, namely, that a Ministry is the last thing that the building industry or any other industry requires if it is to make progress and get things done accurately, quickly, excellently and economically. A Ministry usually means hordes of civil servants clogging the wheels and sapping the strength of an industry. This country was too bureaucratic before the war, and it has to be less so after the war. Government control during a war is necessary, but the growth of expensive futile Government departments uttering platitudes is appalling.

Let the Government engage a small group of experts, highly paid so that there is no temptation to grind axes, and so that highly efficient men will be secured. Let this group of experts tell the Government what is required and let the Government order the industry as a whole to carry out the requirements. The existing building organisations will soon find a way of carrying out the instructions. A small group of expert accountants should have the right to inspect the books of any firm at any place at any time, and the punishment for profiteering should be corporal and financial. A similar small group of experts should have the right to check the output of operatives, which if found to be below a reasonable minimum should result in corporal and financial punishment for the operatives.

A. Victor Farrier.

P.S.—Let's win the war and not create Ministries!

*** We did not "suggest" a Ministry of Building—the idea is already being considered by the Government; we merely indicated the kind of Ministry that could most effectively serve the economic interests of the country and the industry itself. We agree with our correspondent in his condemnation of any authority that means "hordes of civil servants clogging the wheels and sapping the strength of an industry," and had this point in mind when we said that the circumstances call for an entirely new conception of the functions of a Ministry, and added that "while the industry must be linked more and more closely to higher national policy, it must be left free to develop from and by its individual initiative and responsibility."—Ed.

R.I.B.A. Industrial Housing Competition.

To the Editor of *The Builder*.

Sir,—Mr. Edric Neel writes [see last week's issue]: "From the cost point of view, the addition of another 4½-in. skin to the normal 9-in. walling—thus providing the 13½-in. required by the Code for lateral protection—is not economically impracticable."

The assumption that 9-in. brickwork automatically typifies an efficient emergency structure is unfortunate; he must surely be aware of the developments in building practice of the last nine months. Would he also suggest that the difference between 12 in. of concrete—reinforced or unreinforced—and any typical prefabricated structural system developed specifically to meet the stringent demands of war-time economy, is worth so little consideration?

In any case, from Messrs. Davis and Belfield's figures for January, 1937, 9-in. and 13½-in. brickwork walls of identical materials and finish are costed out at 19s. 1½d. and 24s. 11½d. per yard super. respectively. This represents an increase of approximately 30.5 per cent. Mr. Neel writes that this is not impracticable; maybe, but is it sound war-time economics? And does he neglect the importance of developing high-efficiency constructional systems altogether, for to stipulate Code requirements for "housing" does just this very thing.

In answer to my criticisms of the difficulty of shuttering windows, Mr. Neel writes: "Why have windows?" Does he seriously suggest that to sleep in a room having no natural lighting and only blackout ventilation (and splinter-proof at that) is really reasonable, even if it would mean being able to remain in one's bed during a raid? The suggestion of baffle walls is more reasonable, but to be effective the lighting would be unpleasantly poor and, in my opinion, likely to be psychologically harmful to the occupants—condemned to a cell-like dormitory for the duration!

Mr. Neel criticises the Code standard as being inadequate for protection in vulnerable areas. This makes the project of combining housing and shelter even more impracticable, and it would certainly be poor policy to develop essential war-time industrial housing at such a distance from the works concerned as to have a vastly differing degree of vulnerability.

Lastly, I did not suggest that shelter accommodation could always be combined with that erected for the workers during the day. In fact, I particularly stressed the desirability of considering the design of small shelter units as an integral part of the houses or the housing scheme.

Cotterell Butler.

90, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

Journals for the Troops.

To the Editor of *The Builder*.

Sir,—May I again thank those of your readers who are regularly sending us their copies of *The Builder* for distribution to former assistants now serving in H.M. Forces? That the scheme is much appreciated is shown by the letters we receive and by the growing demand, as it becomes more widely known. In fact, the demand is beginning to overtake the supply, and we must appeal for many new contributions if a steady flow is to be maintained.

It is possible that some may like to post their copies direct to an individual. In this case I should be glad to supply names from the register of the scheme.

E. V. Penn,
Acting Secretary, A.A.S.T.A.

113, High Holborn, W.C.1.

(*Continued on page* 170.)

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

THE annual distribution of prizes to students of the Architectural Association took place at Bedford Square on Wednesday, August 7, when the exhibition of school work was opened by the President, Captain Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A. The list of awards was given in our last issue.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH HILL said that at the outbreak of war, having decided to continue their policy with regard to architectural education, and faced as they were with a definite order from the competent authority to close down the school in Bedford-square, they had decided to move to the Mount House, at Hadley Common, Barnet, where for the last three terms the valuable work of the School had been carried on without any break in continuity. The average number of students during the last year was 124 with a staff of ten, whilst to-day they had 87 students with a staff of eight; this, he felt, was very good, having regard to the abnormal times.

He felt sure that those present would like him to express their appreciation, together with that of the Council of the Association, of the high standard of service shown by the staff. Of Mr. Jellicoe's personal example, he felt he could not speak too highly. His devotion to his job and his high ideals in his art had been an inspiration to all, and he knew that he had had the loyal and warm support of his assistants in the School. In expressing this appreciation on behalf of all concerned, the President felt their thanks were due to Mr. Alexander, the secretary, and his personal staff at the headquarters in Bedford-square, for the valuable work which they had carried out with untiring energy in the interests of the Association in general as well as for the School.

With regard to the exhibition, it might have been thought that this was a little smaller this year, but he wished to assure parents and everyone present that the quantity and quality of the work per head per student was equal to that of other years.

MR. G. A. JELLICOE, F.R.I.B.A., after thanking the President on behalf of the School for his remarks, and paying a personal tribute to the work of the staff, said that the exhibition itself was on a small scale, and less ambitious than usual. He thought that everyone, upon reflection, would feel that behind the drawings was some very sound work. One of the most remarkable things was the way the student was coming through this difficult time. In the work at the A.A. School they were keeping themselves well informed of what was taking place in the contemporary world of architecture. He foresaw that if they kept to their present policy, the training of the A.A. students would be of value immediately after the war. Even though it might seem that they would be of more use now if their training tended more to the engineering side, he foresaw that after the war the wider scope of the present A.A. training would be of far more use, enabling, as it would, a student to solve any reasonable proposition in design with which he might be faced.

Some Notes on the Exhibition.

Some 87 students are now attending the School, which has migrated temporarily to Hadley Common, Barnet, whereas in normal times the number would exceed 120.

The general impression of the work exhibited is its thoroughness and practicality. It embraces from the first year to the fifth year. The first-year student begins with "a garden shelter and sun-trap," a simple subject, but worked out thoroughly in all stages of planning and detail, completing with a model. This procedure is followed as the student advances to more ambitious subjects needing more thought in planning and detailing.

Typical subjects are a timber store and warehouse (unit 4), a paintshop (unit 8), a housing centre (unit 9), a municipal art school (unit 11), and a housing layout at Wantage. The design for a sports pavilion (unit 3) suggests suitability for its purpose. The plan has been well considered, the details are well worked out, and an excellent model shows the composition or grouping, which would be understood by any lay committee. The art school (unit 11) appears also to have been carefully considered in planning and detailing, but it cannot be said to show its purpose in its elevational treatment, which would be equally suitable to a factory or an office block. In nearly all the schemes shown, large or small, a box-like character prevails, and it would appear as if the designs were worked out to a set formula. The outlook for the sculptor and the carver is indeed poor if buildings are to be without embellishment. A little sculptural relief would remove the effect of monotony in some designs, and might well be used as an indication of purpose.

The housing scheme at Wantage is an endeavour to provide a layout, specimen house, plans and model for the benefit of the speculative builder. The design, we think, is a good deal too modern for popular consumption. To-day the good speculative builder—and there are many—often employs a good architect. He builds for a ready sale and must give value by providing a well-planned house built with good materials and having a satisfactory elevational treatment. The public have yet to be brought to appreciate the type of house exhibited, and it is not going to be an easy task.

Among the many other interesting schemes on view is one for a timber store and small warehouse. This subject lends itself to a pleasing outline, with its timber-framed construction. Special mention must be made of the excellent model of this subject by Mr. B. Knapp Fisher (unit 4), which is a picturesque conception without any loss in usefulness. Many excellent models are on view; they appear to have nearly superseded the perspective. Many will be glad to note that the A.A. is emerging from its markedly experimental period and is producing much sound and useful work.

SKETCH DESIGN FOR ELECTRICITY SHOWROOMS. BY D. P. GOLDHILL (A.A.).

C

WAR-TIME BUILDING PRACTICE

By R. Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.

26.—EMERGENCY SCHOOLS.

3.—NEW BUILDINGS: GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND DETAILING.

IN arranging for an efficient and rapid constructional procedure the general selection of a structural system for emergency school building entails many of the considerations outlined already in connection with emergency building generally. But, owing to the particular nature of the personnel in question, certain modifications of the general trend of emergency constructional design are necessary.

A typical consideration is, for instance, that of the degree of thermal insulation required for even a purely temporary school building, as compared with that necessary for, say, a group of dormitory buildings for industrial workers. In a dormitory, sufficient warmth to make up for heat losses in the building may be conserved by the use of warm clothing, and both the age of the personnel and the function of the building make a high degree of insulation unnecessary. But, in a school, it is unthinkable that heat losses in the building should be made up either by the children wearing overcoats or by lowering the amount of ventilation or decreasing window glazing. In any case, it is extremely problematic that a lowering of ventilation efficiency would really produce a greater feeling of warmth in a room that was essentially below temperature.

A school, even of the most emergency type, must therefore have, in addition to other considerations, a higher insulation efficiency than most emergency buildings. This demands some alteration of average standards for emergency construction. Suggestions for obtaining suitable amenity and at the same time maintaining economic efficiency are outlined below.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

Both of the two types of construction commonly employed or advocated for emergency building (*standardised prefabricated-unit, and systematised "in situ" construction*) present advantages and disadvantages as applied to the problem of school construction.

Where a system based upon a high degree of prefabrication is to be adopted, weight must be kept down to an absolute minimum, and it would generally appear to be impracticable to effect a higher degree of thermal insulation—as against common emergency requirements—by the simple expedient of increasing the mass of wall or roof elements. Added thermal insulation should therefore be obtained from the use of either insulating membranes, or filling.

Where *in situ* construction is employed it may be assumed that adequate supplies of constructional material are available either at or near the site, and added insulation by increasing the mass of the structure would then appear practicable and more likely to be effected cheaply than by the inclusion of insulating membranes or packing.

PREFABRICATED SYSTEMS.

The case for semi-permanent school structures—as opposed to those built for the emergency but intended for post-war use—has been discussed in W.-T.B.P. 25. (*The Builder*, July 26, 1940.)

Where such structures are demanded, the importance of their re-use value is of course considerable. Provided the problem of semi-permanent jointing is reasonably well solved, prefabricated forms of construction are ideal, inasmuch as their re-use value may be very high. As has been pointed out already, there are considerable advantages in being able to re-erect, after the war, buildings in localities which require them as part of post-war development, for extensive building work located for war-time needs may be found quite unsuitably placed after the war.

It is impossible to call insulating materials either expensive or cheap, since it depends entirely upon the value placed on good insulation, but undoubtedly the re-use of insulation material would be sound economics.

By employing prefabricated panels, attached to a framework arranging for a space to occur between inside and outside skins, and filling this space with imperishable insulation material such as slag or glass wool, a highly effective wall may be produced, and the re-use value of the insulation material should be 100 per cent., inasmuch as it may not only be used in connection with the same or similar structures, but if necessary for entirely new projects.

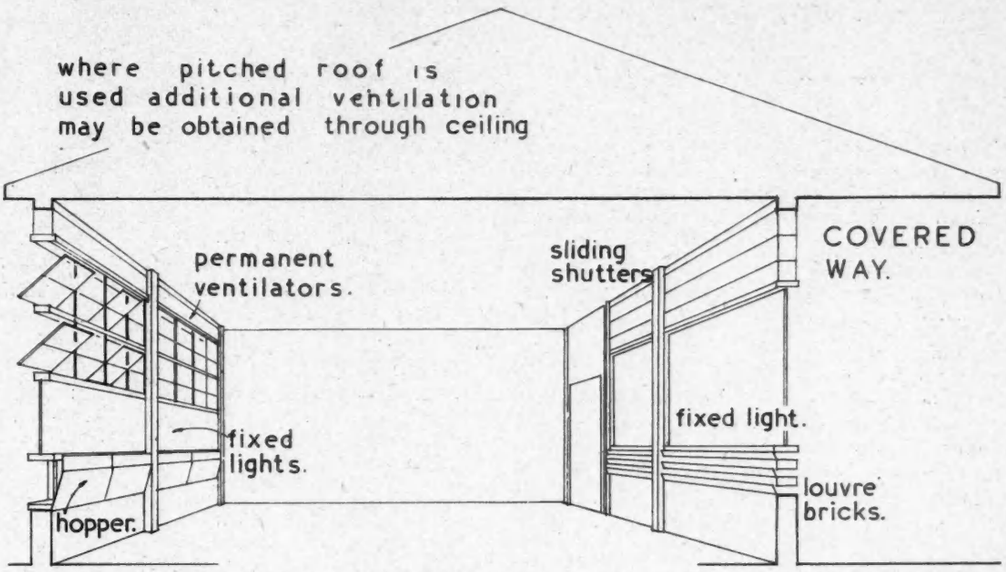
Where sheet or membrane insulation is to be used, either in the case of metal foil as a reflecting element within the panel structure, or with fibre sheet material as a combined finishing and insulating inner skin, the re-use value of the material is almost but not quite so high. The material having been cut and adapted to the structure in question, and not being an amorphous material like insulating fibres, it cannot be so readily adapted to further use except in connection with the same or similar structures.

"IN SITU" SYSTEMS.

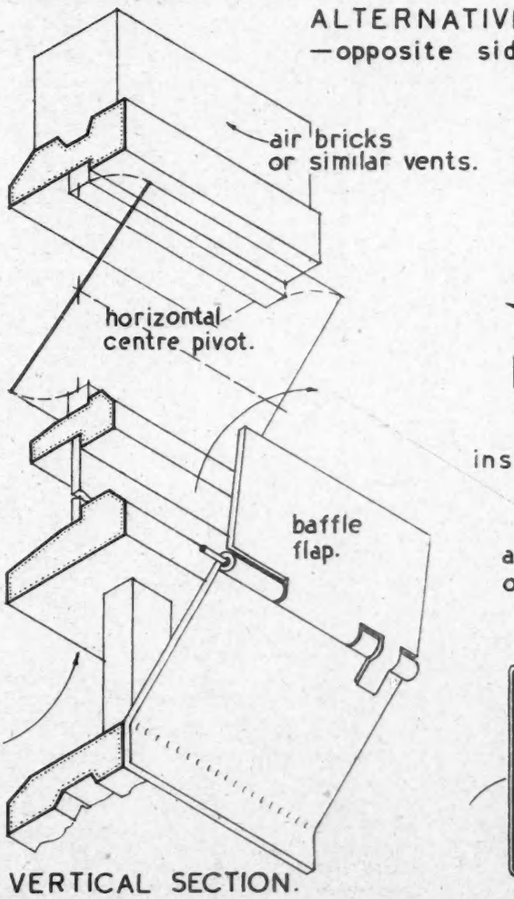
An *in situ* system—such as one based upon the use of brickwork—adopted because it is the best solution for the particular locality, and not because lack of foresight is unable to suggest alternatives, can have a re-use value apart from the scrap value of the material provided the jointing is intelligently carried out. However, if insulation is to be obtained by increasing the thickness of walls, the practicability of designing for complete re-use is less possible. This fact should be borne in mind, and the economic difference between obtaining insulation by increased wall thickness as against employing insulating material should be most carefully assessed after considering the locality of the structure and its post-war value *in situ*.

It is a mistake, and one which is frequently met with in building practice, to insist too much on a building or group of buildings being carried out throughout in the same way. The advantages of combining prefabricated and *in situ* forms of construction are particularly likely, for two reasons, to be evident in connection with certain types of emergency school.

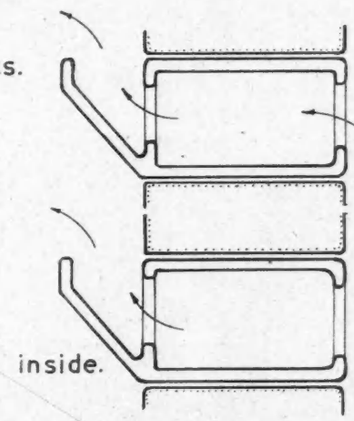
First: Assuming that an emergency school is to be constructed in a semi-permanent form because its post-war re-use value will be low rather than because materials for permanent construction are not obtainable, then for the whole structure to be carried out in a semi-permanent technique argues that all parts of the building will be

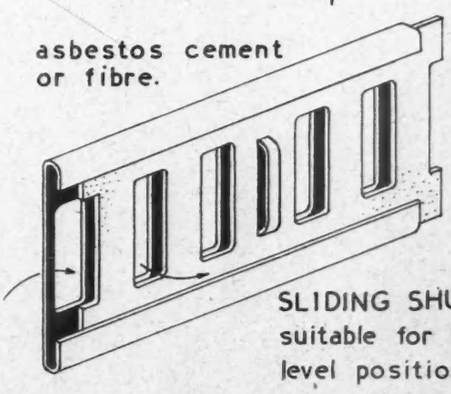


ALTERNATIVE WINDOW & VENT. SYSTEMS
—opposite sides of open-access classroom—



VERTICAL SECTION.





SLIDING SHUTTER
suitable for high level positions.

EMERGENCY SCHOOLS. WTBP 26.
ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS FOR WINDOWS & VENTILATORS.

similarly valueless. This is not always likely to be the case, for it is conceivable that while the classrooms as such may be of little post-war value to the locality, this may not be so with the communal hall.

Second: All parts of the structure may not lend themselves equally readily to standardisation or prefabrication, either owing to the structural spans involved, or variations in form necessary. Here again the classroom may well be constructed of light prefabricated units, but the communal hall may be better constructed *in situ*. Thus it would be a mistake always to consider that the whole structure should be produced homogeneously.

The use of prefabricated classroom units, offices, and other small-span easily standardised parts, and an *in situ* constructed communal hall group should certainly be contemplated in considering the detailing of any emergency school building, for in many instances definite advantages may advocate this arrangement.

ROOFS.—Adequate roof insulation is, of course, extremely important. While maximum economic efficiency may be the primary consideration where most emergency projects are concerned, the question of thermal insulation must receive first consideration in connection with schools.

Usually a pitched roof and ceiling will form sufficient insulation without great need for extensive insulating materials; and provided the manufacturers can meet the demand for sheet material, and the problem of support is solved by the use of light reinforced concrete, the pitched roof and ceiling is likely to have advantages for school construction over a flat-roof-plus-insulation type.

In connection with the use of reinforced concrete for roof "timbers," the development of glass reinforcement, which appears to be proceeding satisfactorily, may well be of great value. Roof members are not usually called upon to withstand shock stresses, and would appear to be an admirable field for developing this new system.

WINDOWS.—In detailing windows for emergency building generally it is particularly necessary to conserve metals as much as possible. This becomes of first importance where schools are concerned, as of all emergency projects these are likely to demand the greatest window areas.

Two methods of saving metal or timber in the design of windows are possible; by fabricating frames of plastic materials, or by making all non-opening parts of concrete, and using metal only for those which must be used for ventilation.

The first method would undoubtedly make frame construction almost independent of metal altogether, but owing to the position of the plastics industry, rather than owing to any inherent technical difficulties involved, plastics for such a purpose do not seem likely to be available in sufficient quantities at present.

A composite formed window having:

Non-opening parts of glazing in light concrete framing;

Opening parts of light metal section in concrete framing; and

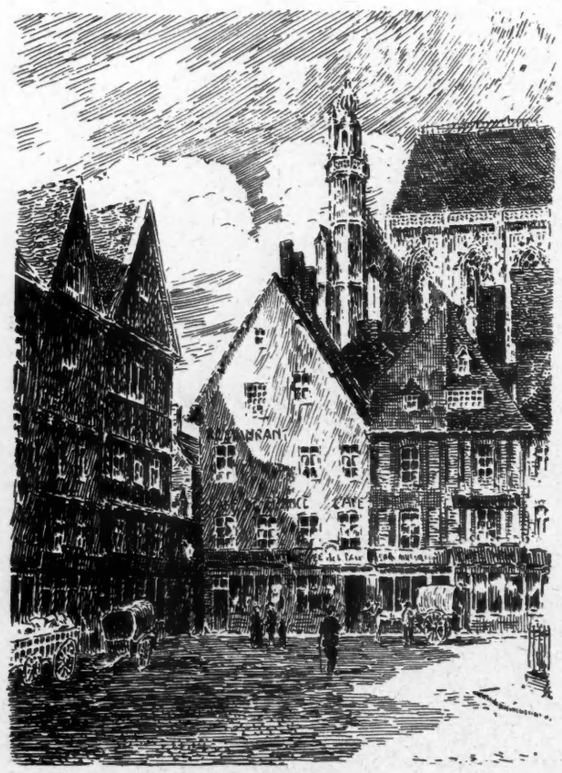
Furniture such as handles in plastics, would be technically possible immediately, and favourably meet the necessary restrictions on metals and timber.

An alternative in certain positions would be to make all glazing areas non-opening, and provide ventilation by means of louvred baffles, which could be constructed in asbestos cement and/or clay materials.

DOORS.—Doors are traditionally manufactured of timber, and are somewhat difficult to fabricate in uncontrolled materials. Recently, the problem of manufacturing doors in asbestos cement has received attention, and a solution to the problem may thus be found. It must be remembered, however, that school doors are likely to receive somewhat hard wear and tear, and frequently be exposed to shock, and the suitability of asbestos cement for these has, one feels, yet to be demonstrated.

FITTINGS AND FINISHES.—The use of "alternative" materials, such as concrete, glass, asbestos cement, plastics, and so forth, for school fittings and equipment should present few difficulties which do not apply to other branches of emergency building, and the survey published in *The Builder* for May 24 may be taken to indicate all the most likely possibilities.

(To be continued.)



ABBEVILLE IN 1917.

Mr. R. G. Brocklehurst, F.R.I.B.A., writes: "During 1918 Abbeville was badly knocked about. I remember that a bomb actually pitched alongside the railings shown in my drawing, which I made when I was stationed there in 1917. This charming old town is, or was, an artist's paradise."

Subjects previously dealt with in this series are:—

"The Field of Activity," October 13.

"Billeting Accommodation," November 3, 10, 17.

"Development of Materials and Constructional Systems as Substitutes for Timber," December 8 and 15 and January 12.

"Roof Construction for Emergency Building Purposes," February 9, 16 and 23.

"Black-Out: Current Technical Considerations." I.—March 8. II.—March 15.

"Social Service Units for Emergency Communities," March 29: April 12, 19, 26: May 17, 31. June 14, 21.

"Substitutes for Timber and Metal for Non-Structural Building Components," May 24.

"Emergency Construction for Post-War Re-Assembly," June 28, July 12.

"Emergency Schools," July 19, 26.

Copies of these issues may be obtained from the Publisher, 4, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.

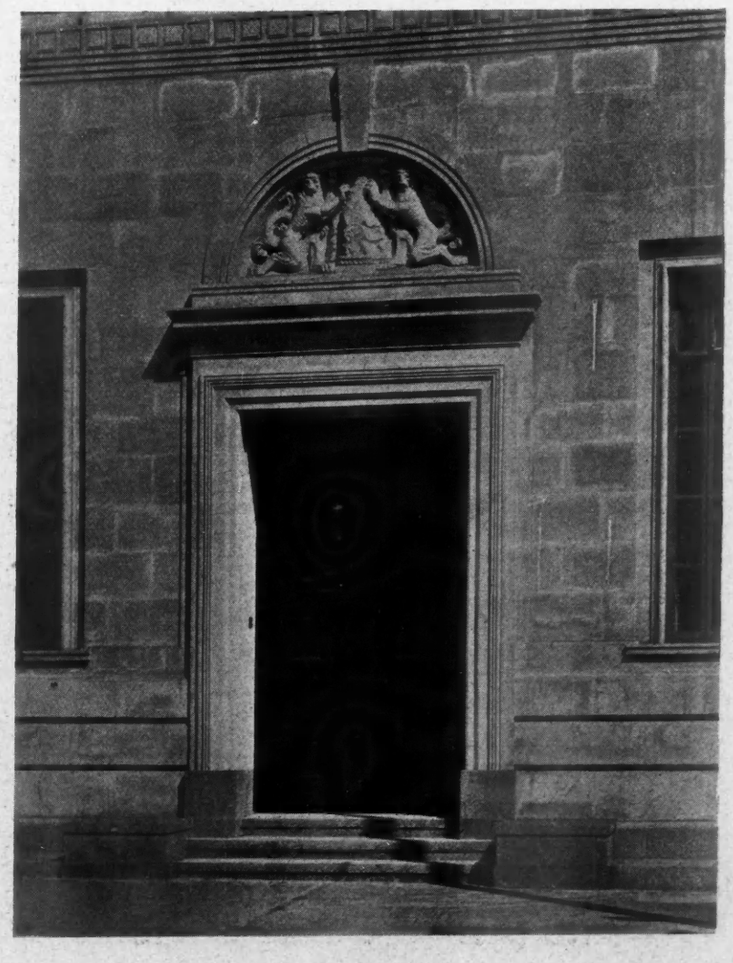
BUILDING FOR THE BANK OF ENGLAND, IN THE PROVINCES.

MR. VICTOR HEAL, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

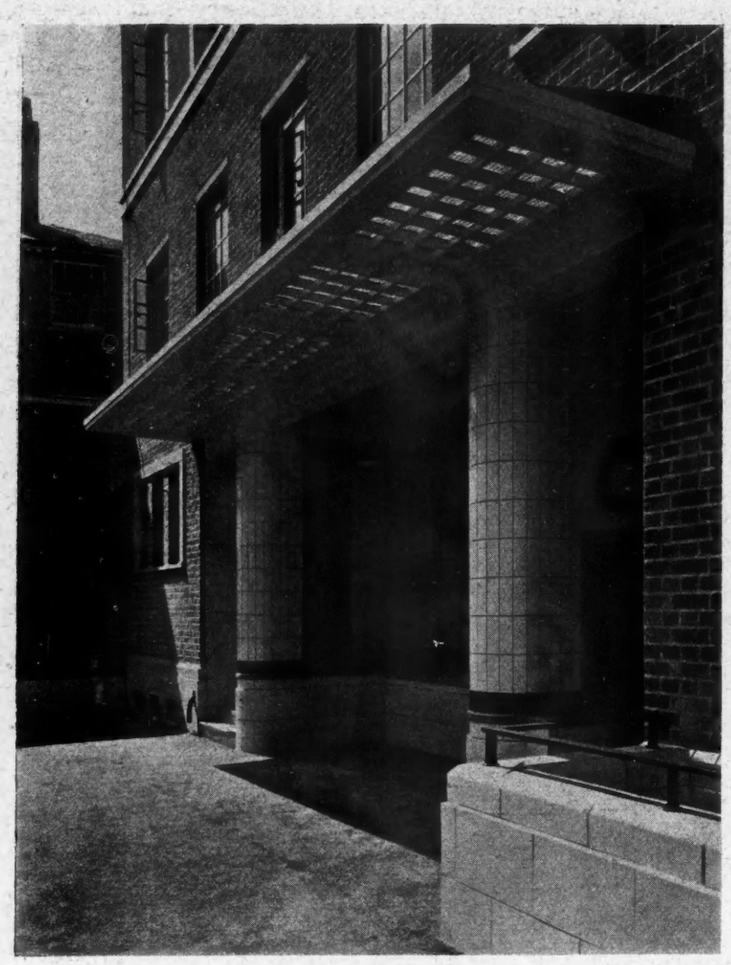
EXTERIOR.—The general architectural character of this building might be described as a normal modern development of the Soane tradition expressing the ownership and purpose of the building with emphasis, dignity and restraint.

The main elevation is in Portland stone, and its ownership is further emphasised by the carved motifs at focal points—the "Lions and Gold" over the main entrance and the "Old Lady," as at the head office, in the tympanum—rendering any title on the building unnecessary. These sculptures are by Mr. Charles Wheeler, R.A.

The side elevation, cut off from the main elevation at one end and the Bullion Yard at the other by archways and wrought-iron gates, is simple and dignified in design, and



Above: THE MAIN ELEVATION.
Right: DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE.



is faced with a pleasant stone-coloured faience to obtain maximum light reflection, and to enable the surfaces to be cleaned down periodically.

The design of the back elevation is simple and straightforward, carried out in a brown facing brick of Adam character, as also are the high walls and the garages which complete the enclosure to the Bullion Yard. Planning generally aims at securing maximum efficiency in working arrangements throughout, a very high standard of security, and reasonable comfort for the staff.

INTERIOR.—The general layout of the building is as follows :—

Ground Floor.—Banking hall, agent's room, waiting room, bankers' clearing room (with separate entrance), bullion yard and loading dock, two staircases, passenger lift, and a mechanical conveyor serving the basements, etc.

Mezzanine.—Male staff lavatories, cloaks, rest room and messengers' quarters.

First Floor. — Counting and garbling rooms, officials' quarters

Left : ENTRANCE DETAIL, BULLION YARD.
Below : ELEVATION TO BULLION YARD.

BUILDING FOR THE BANK OF ENGLAND, IN THE PROVINCES.

and female staff lavatories, cloaks and rest room, etc.

Basements.—Strong rooms, complete A.R.P. accommodation for the staff, including decontamination, first aid, changing room, emergency ventilation plant, etc., boiler house and plant rooms, fuel storage, etc.

Banking Hall.—The entrance vestibule, banking hall walls, columns and counter front are lined with polished Ancaster stone, a beautiful English material, full of life and dignity, which harmonises naturally and easily with the walnut fittings and other surrounding materials. The counter grille is carried out in green bronze, and the same green tone is introduced into the metal windows, electric light fittings and other features, giving the interior a certain freshness without loss of dignity.

The panelled plaster ceiling and other plaster surfaces are toned to harmonise with the polished Ancaster walls and columns. The general decoration elsewhere in the building is based upon the lighter beige tone of the Ancaster stone, relieved with the same verte antico, with the woodwork, including doors, skirtings and window sills, in grey-brown Australian walnut.

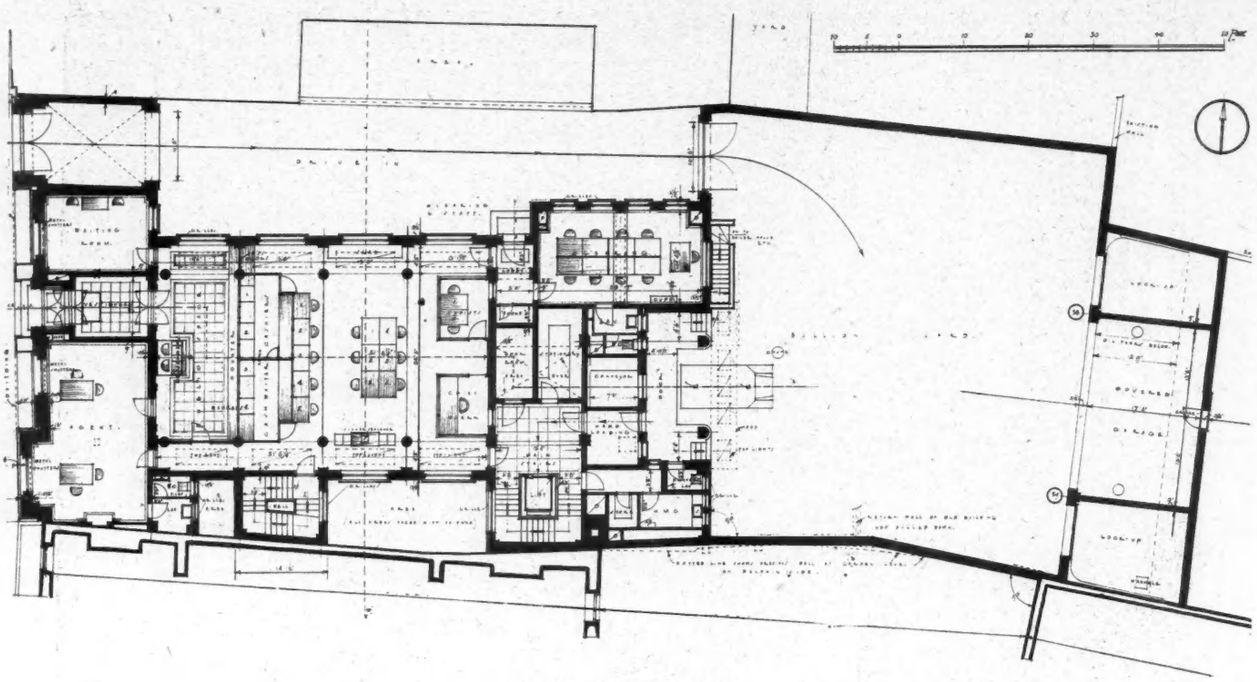
The principal floors are covered with rubber tiles with black and narrow green margins, or teak wood blocks, toning in with the general scheme.

Both staircases are carried out in beige terrazzo divided into panels with brass strips; the low balustrade walls are finished on top with silver bronze handrails on short green standards. The ceiling of the Notes Counting and Garbling Rooms and the ceiling and frieze of the cancelling machine enclosure are partly covered with a sound-deadening material to reduce reverberation.

All ground-floor windows are protected with fixed wrought-iron grilles or steel shutters, which fold back into the reveals each side of the windows. The

BUILDING FOR BANK OF ENGLAND, IN THE PROVINCES.

Above: THE BANKING HALL. *Below*: DETAIL OF PUBLIC SPACE.



THE GROUND-FLOOR PLAN.

provision of good natural lighting has been carefully studied with satisfactory results.

CONSTRUCTION.—The building is a steel-framed structure with solid reinforced concrete floors and vaults; it is built as a tank up to ground level as the subsoil is somewhat treacherous, and standing water level is some four feet above the basement floor level.

PRINCIPAL SERVICES.—*Heating and ventilation.*—The building is heated throughout with invisible panels built into the structure, and mechanical ventilation is provided in the principal rooms. The boilers are oil-fired and accommodation is provided for six months' fuel storage. In addition, the plant can, in an emergency, be changed over in a few hours to solid fuel, for which storage has also been incorporated. The air-raid shelter has a separate gas filtration and ventilation system, which can be operated manually if the necessity arises.

Fire and Police Alarms.—In addition to the normal fire extinctors throughout the building, a sensitive system of fire alarms has been built into the carcase and is linked up with the fire station. Police alarms are also provided in suitable positions throughout, with direct communication with the police station.

Lighting.—In addition to normal artificial lighting, there is an emergency system which is independent of the main; in the event of a breakdown, pilot lights, off the emergency plant, placed at all material positions, will enable the staff to proceed without confusion to exits, or to the basement shelter.

The consulting engineers were Messrs. B. L. Hurst & Peirce; the quantity surveyor, Mr. Sydney C. Gordon; and the sculptor, Mr. Charles T. Wheeler, R.A., all acting under the direction of the architect, Mr. Victor Heal, F.R.I.B.A.

The general contractors were Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., of Curzon-street, W.1, who also executed the woodwork. Principal sub-contractors were:—Steelwork, Dawnays, Ltd.; asphalt, Highways Construction, Ltd.; heating and H.W. supply, Rosser & Russell, Ltd.; electrical work, Drake & Gorham, Ltd.; strong room and book room doors and locks, Chubb & Sons Lock and Safe Co., Ltd.; strong room fittings, Hobbs, Hart & Co., Ltd.; facing bricks, R. Y. Ames; faience wall linings, Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., Ltd.; polished Ancaster stone linings and Hopton Wood paving, Wandsworth Stonemasonry Works; wall and floor tiling, Carter & Co. (London), Ltd.; rubber flooring, Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.; terrazzo floors, Diespeker, Ltd.; teak block floors, Stevens & Adams, Ltd.; strong room floors, Prodorite, Ltd.; bronze grilles, door furniture, handrails to stairs, etc., Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd.; wrought-iron gates, laylights, etc., H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd.; fire and police alarms, Associated Fire Alarms, Ltd.; lightning conductor, W. J. Furse & Co. (London), Ltd.; granite, Fenning & Co., Ltd.; metal windows, Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; "Glascrete" roof lights and canopy to loading dock, J. A. King & Co., Ltd.; garage doors, Educational Supply Association, Ltd.; "castadors" (metal shutters), Caston & Co., Ltd.; electric cookers and refrigerator, General Electric Co., Ltd.; metal lockers, James Gibbons, Ltd.; blinds, Maple & Co., Ltd.; flagstaff, Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd.; passenger lift and doors, Waygood-Otis, Ltd.; electric clocks, Gent & Co., Ltd.; acoustic tiles (Paxtiles), Newalls Insulation Co.; sanitary fittings, John Bolding & Sons, Ltd.; mechanical conveyor, W. & C. Pantin, Ltd.; roof ladders, Loft Ladders, Ltd.; and electric light fittings, Troughton & Young, Ltd.

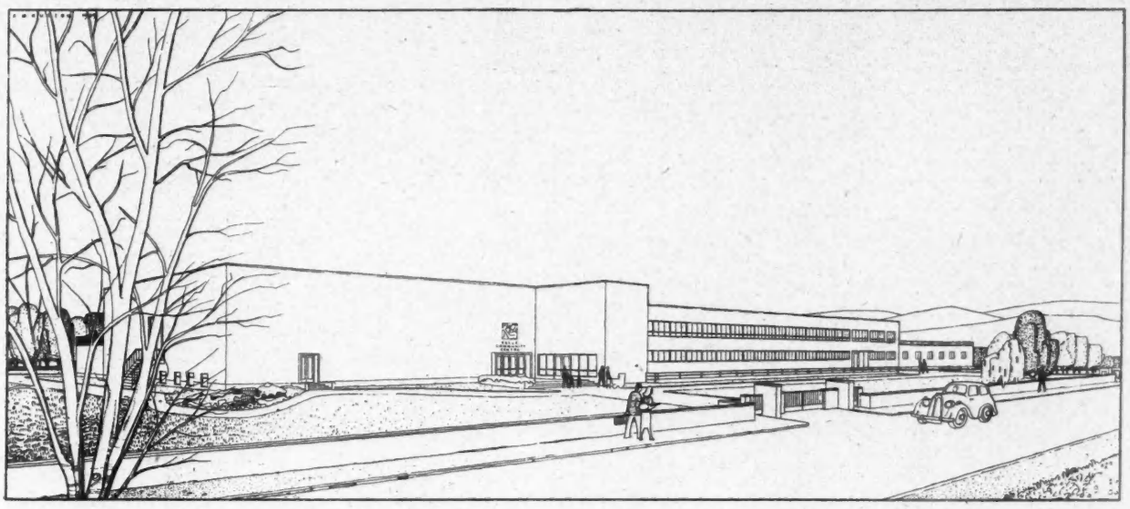
BUILDING FOR THE BANK OF ENGLAND, IN THE PROVINCES.

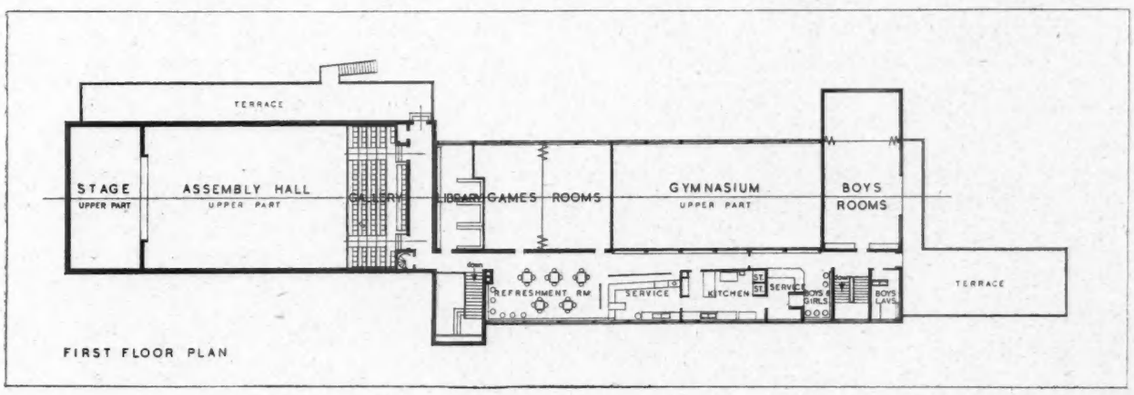
MR. VICTOR HEAL, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

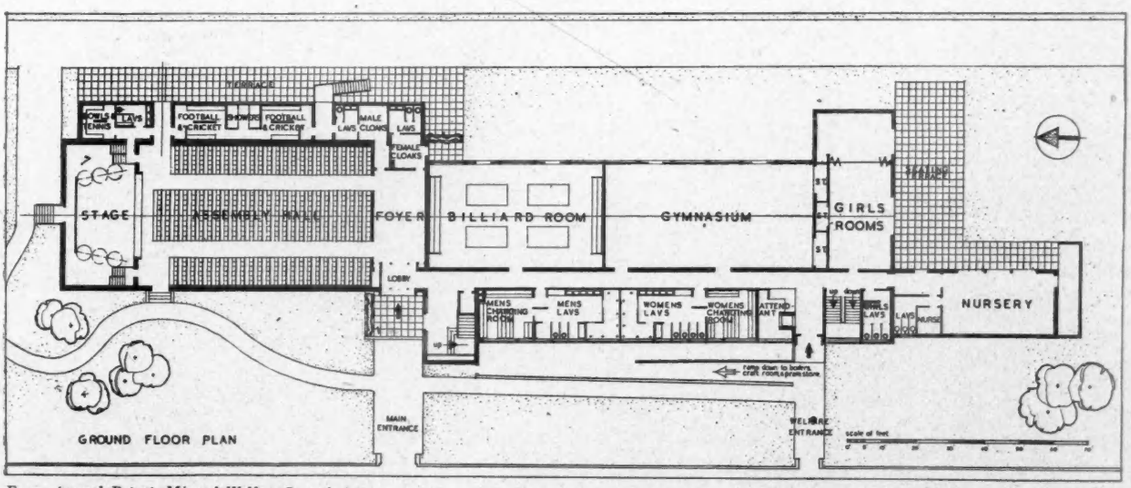
KELLS COMMUNITY CENTRE FOR MINERS, CUMBERLAND.

MR. J. A. DEMPSTER, F.R.I.B.A., AND MR. H. SMITH, L.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.

MR. C. G. KEMP, A.R.I.B.A., ACTING CHIEF ARCHITECT TO MINERS' WELFARE COMMISSION.

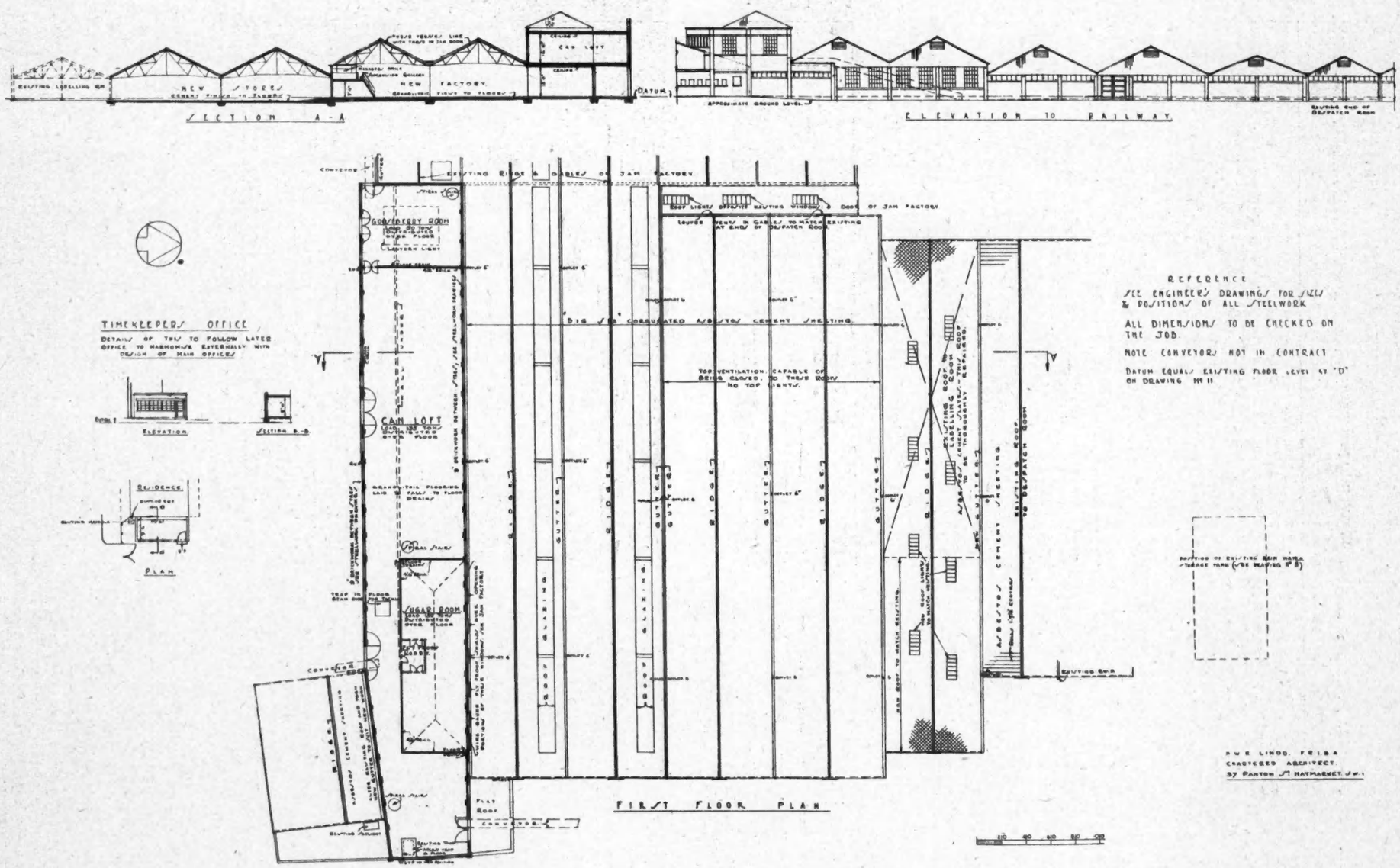




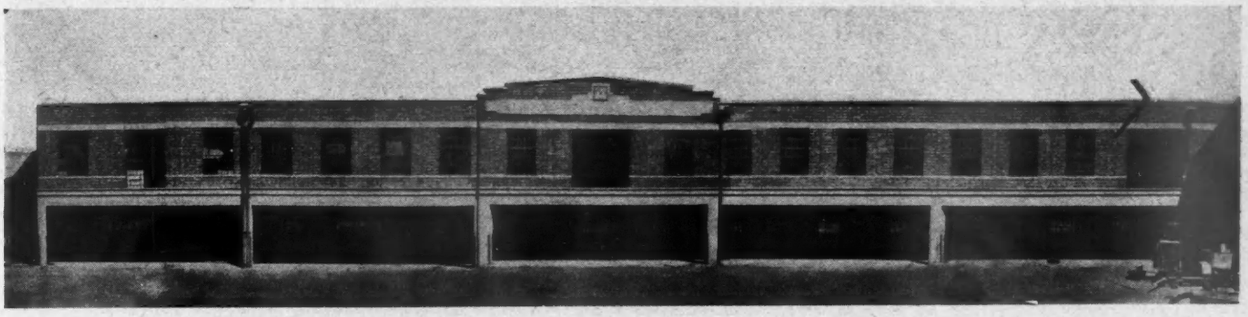


From Annual Report, Miners' Welfare Commission.

THIS Community Centre, which is near completion, will replace an Institute-Pavilion at Kells, Cumberland, destroyed by fire three years ago. It will serve several local social and welfare organisations whose co-operation the local Miners' Welfare Committee secured in the development of the scheme. The plans show the nature and extent of the accommodation, except that a craft-room, pram-store, staff-room and boiler-room are included in a basement; dressing-rooms and chair-store beneath the stage; and a cinematograph projection room above the assembly hall balcony. The estimated cost of the scheme is £26,881.



A NEW CANNING FACTORY. MR. HAROLD W. E. LINDO, F.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT.



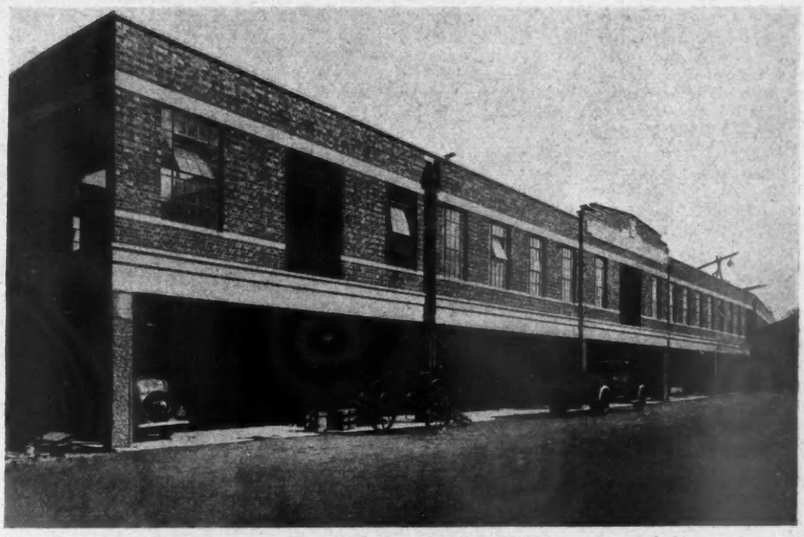
A NEW CANNING FACTORY

THIS factory has been built on a site previously occupied by buildings of a temporary character, and has, in addition, taken in a much greater area of land than that previously occupied by those buildings. It is, in effect, a new building, but is attached at the rear to buildings already existing, and comprises a large plant for the canning of peas and other vegetables, and stores, etc., attached thereto. In addition, a jam-room and a quick-freezing plant were erected last year, and the new factory is adjoining these buildings, with necessary access to them.

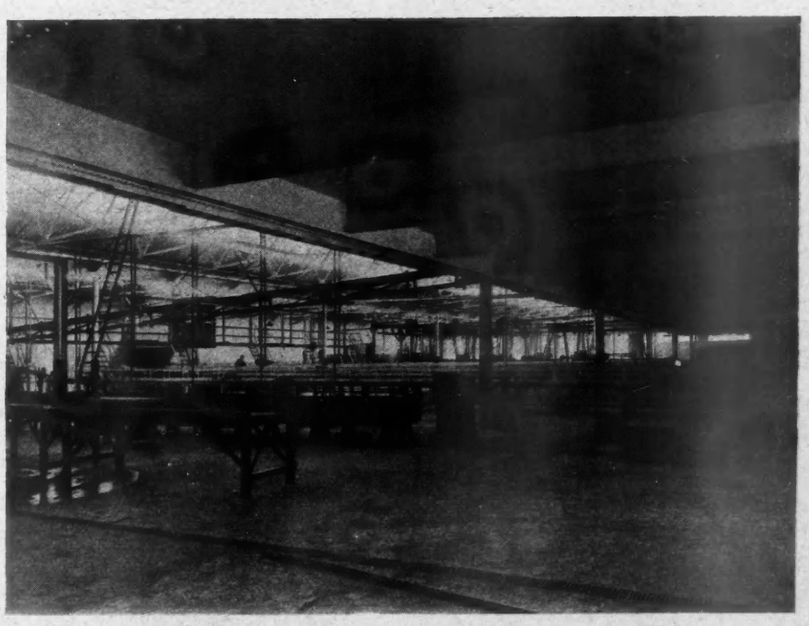
The factory is mainly a one-storey building, and is of steel construction, with steel trussed roof covered with corrugated asbestos roofing, and with brick external walls. The front portion, however, is of two storeys, and is constructed of steel and brick. The first floor is of fireproof material, and the roof is of timber covered with asphalt. The sugar-room on the first floor has a steel truss roof covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting, as, owing to the special work carried out in this room, extra height was required. Access from this floor to the ground floor is by means of three spiral staircases. The canning tables on the ground floor are fed from the first floor by means of conveyors, and these ultimately convey the filled cans to the plant situated at the eastern end of the factory. In addition, conveyors are also provided to transport the cans, etc., to the can-loft, as indicated on the plan.

At the rear of the main factory are extensive stores, labelling rooms, etc., which are connected to the main factory by sliding doors. Similar doors are also fitted to the east flank of the building to provide access to the railway siding and to the main factory under the loading bay. This loading bay is formed under part of the first floor, and it will be noticed that the minimum number of supports are provided, thus giving exceptionally clear space under cover for the delivery of produce direct from delivery vans to the factory.

An interesting feature is the elevated inspection platform, in steel, which runs along the north end of the main factory, and from which, by means of short flights of stairs, easy access is provided to all parts of the factory; halfway along this platform is situated the factory manager's office, and from this centrally placed office a clear view may be obtained of the whole plant, canning tables, etc. As all the steelwork has been painted with aluminium paint, and the walls are a pleasant cream colour, it will be seen that a light and attractive appearance has been imparted to the factory.



VIEW SHOWING LOADING BAY.



Below: THE CANNING DEPARTMENT.

The contractors were Messrs. F. Allard & Sons, of Black Bridges, Worcester-road, Evesham, and the sub-contractors were: Steelwork, Messrs. Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd.; windows, etc., Crittalls; rustic Fletton facings and other bricks, the London Brick Co.; corrugated asbestos roofing, the Atlas Stone Co.; patent glazing, Aygee; stone dressings, etc., Tidman; fireproof flooring, Siegwart; asphalt, the General Asphalte Co.; spiral stairs, C. A. & A. W. Haward; paint, Parsons; ventilation and heating, Sturtevant; electrical work, the Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd.; electric clock, Synchronome; and bronze lettering, Comyn, Ching.

The quantity surveyors were Messrs. Gleeds.

MR. HAROLD W. E. LINDO, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

A CONCRETE AIR-RAID SHELTER

BUILT WITHOUT STEEL

In view of the present difficulty of obtaining steel, we publish a design for an unreinforced concrete air-raid shelter which gives the degree of protection recommended by the Ministry of Home Security. In the Revised Code for Air-Raid Shelters the thickness of plain concrete recommended for lateral protection is 15 in. This concrete may be either what are described in the Code as "ordinary" or "structural" concrete, which are concretes mixed in the proportions of 112 lb. of Portland cement to 12 cubic ft. of combined coarse and fine aggregate, and 112 lb. of Portland cement to 2½ cubic ft. of fine aggregate and 5 cubic ft. of coarse aggregate respectively. An overhead protection of 6 in. of "ordinary" concrete, plain or reinforced, weighing not less than 60 lb. per square foot, is required. Alternatively, the Ministry's requirements will be met if the walls are built in 13½-in. brickwork.

These minimum requirements are met in the design shown (Figs. 1 and 2). They can, of course, be added to by increasing the thickness of the walls and by placing other material on the roof.

Dimensions.

The Code stipulates that the entrances of shelters to accommodate more than 12 persons must be 2 ft. 6 in. wide. No minimum width is specified for shelters to accommodate fewer than 12 persons. The design shown has been prepared primarily for the accommodation of groups of fewer than 12 persons.

In order to avoid the use of steel reinforcement in the concrete roof it is necessary that the span should be a short one. The design shows a shelter with an inside width of 3 ft. 6 in. by any desired length. This is not wide, but it is assumed that protection is more important than comfort when steel and timber are not available to allow of larger spans being used. The Code requires that in a shelter accommodating not more than 12 persons there shall be 3¾ square feet of floor area per person. With a width of 3 ft. 6 in. this means that 13 in. of length should be allowed for every occupant. Thus for four persons the inside dimensions need be only 3 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 4 in., but the floor area can be increased as desired to give more space per person.

Protection of Entrance.

The door is protected by a baffle wall. This is also 15 in. thick, and of such a length that it protects the door from blast and splinters. The narrower the door, and the closer the baffle wall is to the front of the shelter, the less the length of this wall need be. If the doorway is 18 in. wide and the space between the shelter and the baffle wall is 15 in., a baffle wall 6 ft. 6 in. long will ensure that even in the worst case a splinter will have to pass through not less than 15 in. of concrete; if this length were reduced to 5 ft. the risk would not be great. Fig. 3 shows different arrangements of the baffle wall whereby a splinter cannot reach the door or enter the shelter at this point without passing through at least 15 in. of concrete. It will be noted that neither of these methods requires less material than one wall parallel with the front of the shelter.

If the shelter is built near to and facing a sound wall of an existing building there will often be no need for a baffle wall to protect the entrance.

Walls.

The walls are built by pouring concrete inside shuttering in the usual way. Although shuttering is now scarce, most builders have scaffold boards or other timber that could be used for the purpose, and in order to get as many uses as possible out of the timber it is advisable to avoid fixings wherever possible and to use screws instead of nails. At the top of the ends of the wall at the door opening a piece 12 in. high by 3 in. in the direction of the length of the wall must be boxed out to provide seatings for the lintels over the 1 ft. 6 in. doorway. A chase 6 in. wide by 6 in. deep is also formed on the inner face of the top of the longer walls to accommodate the roof beams and form a level roof. On the end walls the chase is 6 in. deep by 2 in. wide. If bricks are used for the walls the chase may be formed in the brickwork.

Roof.

The roof is formed of concrete beams 4 ft. 6 in. long by 6 in. deep by 4 in. wide. Although these beams require no reinforcement, it is advisable to put a little chicken wire in them, as shown in Fig. 4, in order to prevent breakages while the beams are being handled and erected, and also to prevent pieces of concrete breaking off and injuring the occupants if the shelter is hit by a large splinter. Reasonable supplies of chicken wire are still available at most ironmongers and builders' merchants.

The wire should be cut into strips measuring 4 ft. 4 in. long by 16 in. wide. These

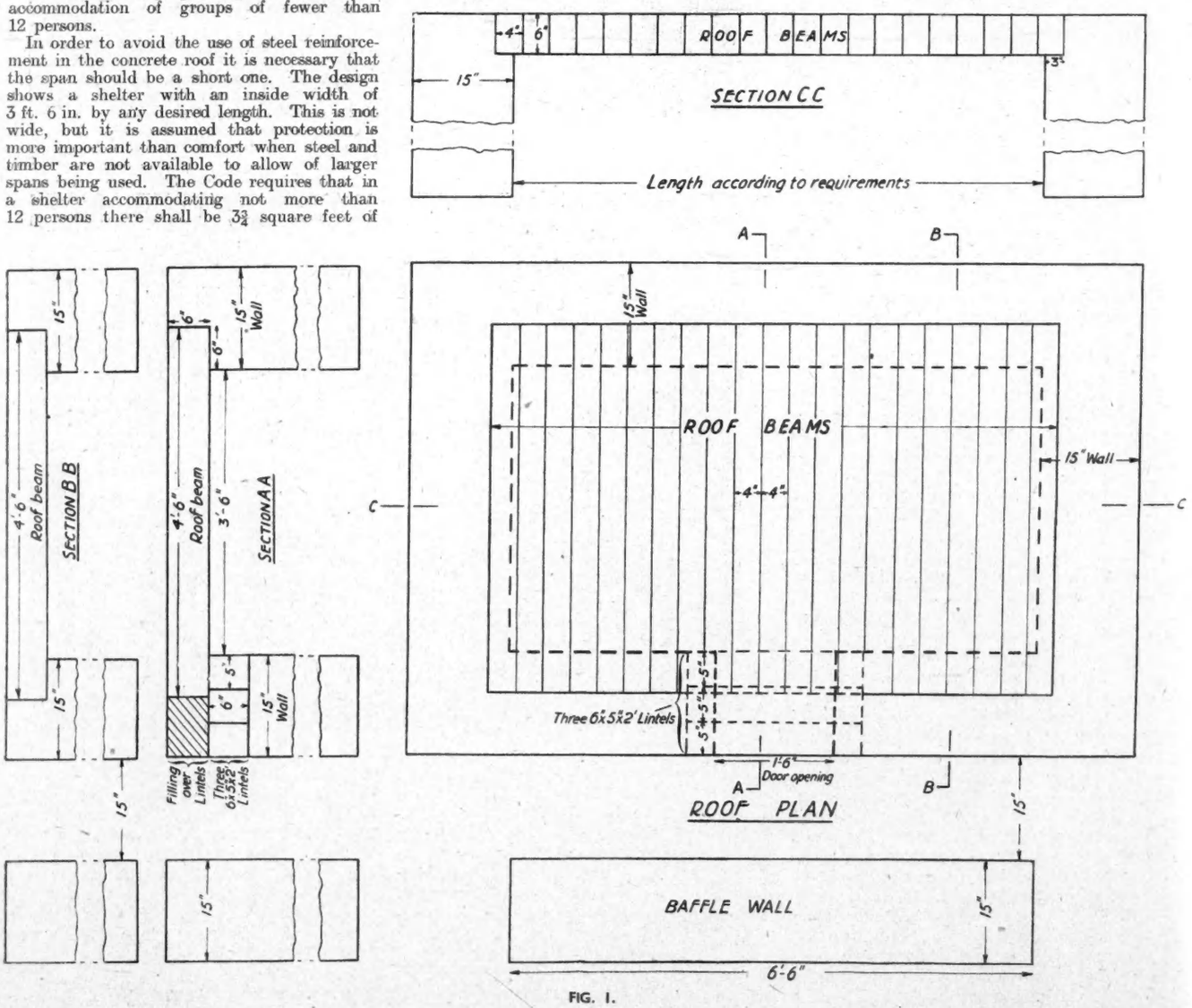


FIG. 1.

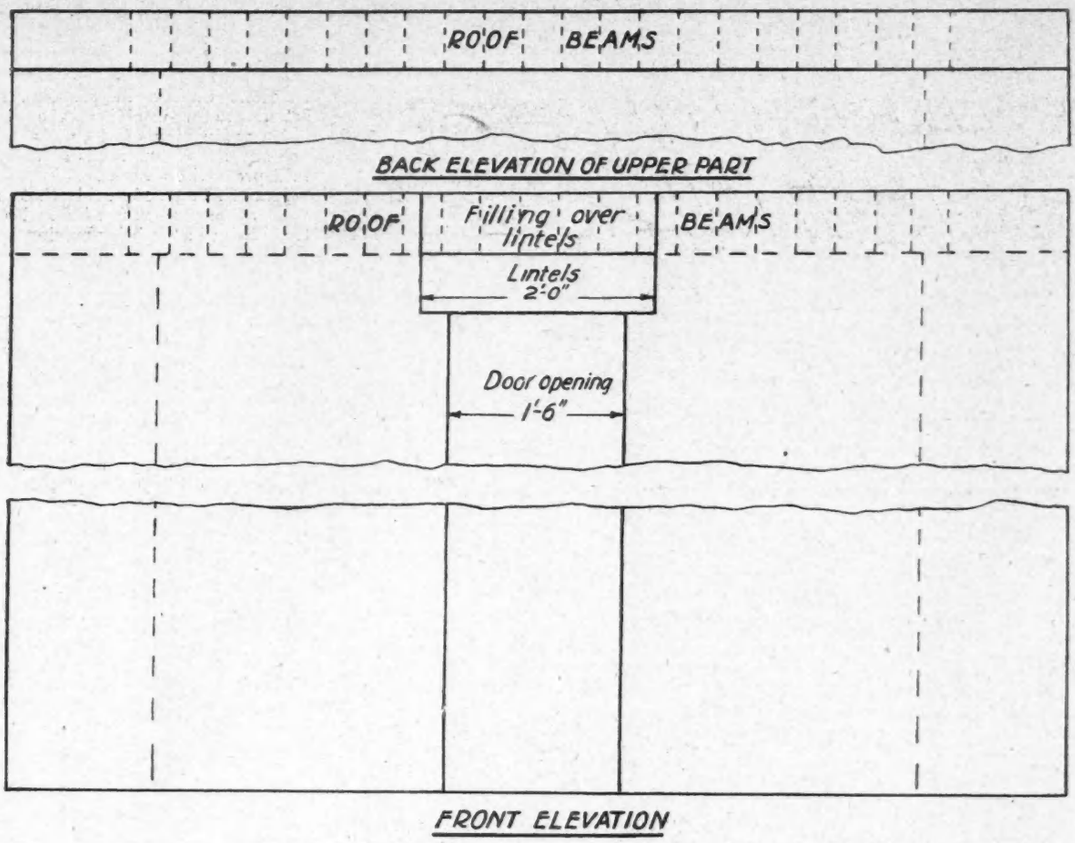


FIG. 2.

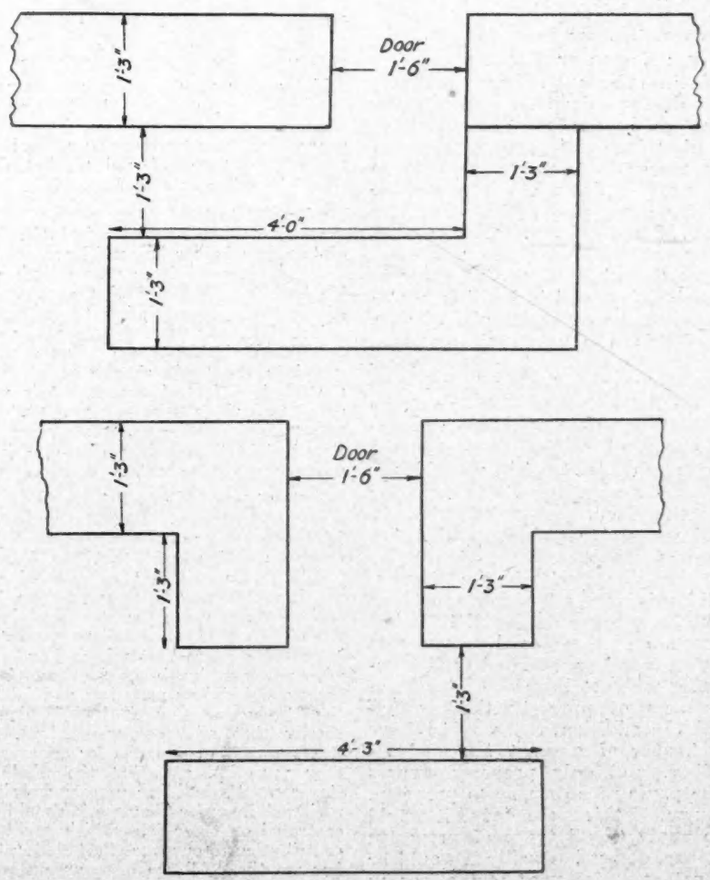


FIG. 3.

strips should be wrapped around a rectangular wooden mandrel 3 in. by 4½ in. in cross section, and tied together where the sides overlap.

Any of the usual types of moulds may be used for casting the beams. A smooth finish is not necessary. Mould bottoms or pallets may be dispensed with if the beams are cast on an existing concrete or sound wooden floor, on which paper has been laid to prevent the concrete sticking to the floor.

When the first batch has hardened, they can be used as moulds for making others, as shown in Fig. 5. If beams are used as mould sides they should be made with smooth surfaces, and a sheet of paper (preferably stout building paper) should be placed in the bottom and against the sides before pouring concrete between them. Half-an-inch of concrete should first be placed in the mould, followed by the netting, which is kept in the middle while the concrete is placed. The mix must be sufficiently wet to enable it to flow or be pushed through the meshes, and no piece of aggregate should be larger than half the diameter of the mesh.

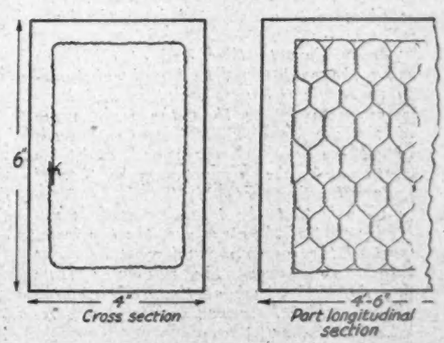


FIG. 4.

A CONCRETE AIR-RAID SHELTER BUILT WITHOUT STEEL.

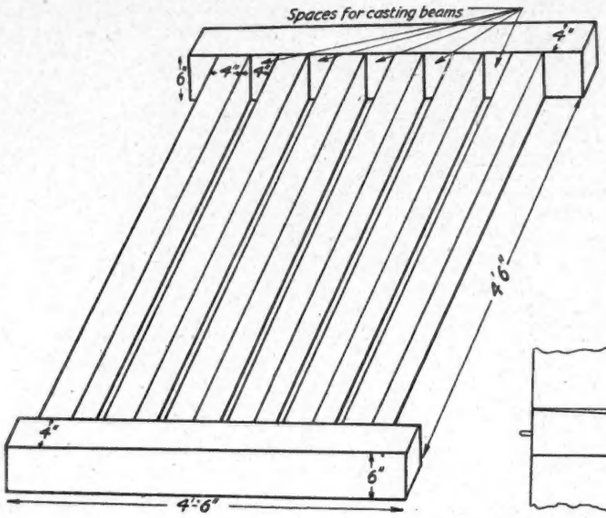


FIG. 5.

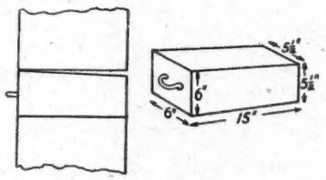


FIG. 6.

Erection.

The lintels are first placed in position over the doorway, and the beams are then placed in position on the walls. A gap will be left over the door lintels, and this can be filled in with concrete or bricks; alternatively, six roof beams can be made 9 in. longer than the others, so that they reach to the face of the wall over the lintels.

Ventilators.

If ventilators are required, a simple method is shown in Fig. 6. Wooden boxings, say 6 in. square by the thickness of the wall (15 in.), are placed in the shuttering at suitable intervals near the top of the wall, so that holes 6 in. square are formed through the wall when the boxing is taken away. The concrete units shown in the illustration are used to fill these holes when necessary. These plugs are 15 in. long by 6 in. square at one end and 5½ in. square at the other end, and have a piece of iron or other suitable material partly embedded in the larger end to form a handle. The taper on the plug allows it to be easily slid into the hole.

Quantities.

One cubic yard of concrete will be required for 21 ft. run of 15-in. wall 1 ft. high. To ascertain the total amount of concrete required in cubic yards, find the total length of walling (including baffle walls) in feet, multiply by the height in feet, and divide by 21.

EMERGENCY INQUIRY BUREAU

Liability for Repair of Structure.

SIR,—*In the case of a ground floor and basement of a shop, the heavy frost in the winter caused the concrete of the forecourt to lift, and it was necessary to relay this. The question has arisen whether it is the liability of the tenant or the landlord, the property being held on a 20-year lease. The terms of repair are extracted from the lease as follows:—*

"*From time to time and at all times during the said term, well and substantially to repair, cleanse, maintain and keep the premises (other than the main walls and timbers or structural parts thereof) and all landlord's fixtures and additions thereto and the appurtenances thereof (damage by fire excepted).*"

My view is that the retaining wall is undoubtedly part of the structure, the top forming part of the forecourt, and must be made watertight to prevent the rainwater from seeping down the back of the wall into the bakehouse, which happened before it was repaired.

To make this watertight it is necessary to continue the concrete covering to meet the pavement. Therefore this is an integral part of the retaining wall and constitutes a part of the structure. D.

A Correspondent writes:—

There is no doubt in this case that the "retaining wall" is part of the structure Moreover, the said wall is one of the main walls to the basement bakehouse and hence part of the structure of the basement. The form of its construction clearly denotes that the tiled and concrete forecourt above and covering the top of the retaining wall are also part of the structure.

Since by the repairing clause of the lease the tenant does not covenant to repair the main "walls and timbers or structural parts thereof," the liability for repair of the concrete forecourt rests on the landlord. C.

CORRESPONDENCE

(*Continued from page* 156.)

Compensation for War Damage.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Builder*.

SIR,—With reference to the compensation for damage done to property by enemy action, it is with regret that I see that nothing further is being done than the Government's tentative promise to make good this damage as far as the Exchequer's purse at the end of the war will allow. Could not something be done, such as, say, allow for one per cent. damage to the whole of the property in the British Isles, which I think would be an outside figure, and make at once a levy of this amount on all property, so that property owners would be relieved of the worry of what is going to happen when the war finishes—or if the powers that be think that the damage might be as much as two per cent. make a two per cent. levy? They could use as a basis for assessing the values the existing fire insurance value, and it could also be done through the fire assurance companies.

I have no doubt that if the Government did this now all property owners would be in agreement, but if it is left until the end of the war the owners of property damaged or rendered totally uninhabitable will not have the support of those owners of property that is undamaged. In addition, this would relieve the Exchequer of a great financial responsibility, and only property owners would be paying for damage to property.

Of course, if this were done, it would have to apply to all types of property; for instance, domestic dwellings would be in one category, factories and offices in another, machinery in another, and so on.

W F. DAVIES.

Chiswell, Portland.

IN PARLIAMENT

Supply of Bricks.

MR. PARKER asked the Minister Without Portfolio whether he proposed to take any action to re-establish the brick-making industry, in view of the present brick shortage and the urgent needs of defence and air-raid precautions works.

MR. GREENWOOD said that negotiations were at present proceeding with representative bodies in the brick-making industry with a view to securing increased production of bricks to meet national requirements.

Milk Marketing Board Railings.

In the House of Lords, LORD DAVIES asked the Government if they were aware that iron gates had recently been erected at the new headquarters of the Milk Marketing Board, and whether, in view of the necessity for conserving the supplies of iron and steel for war purposes, the Government would issue an instruction to all its departments that such practices must be discontinued.

LORD TRYON, First Commissioner of Works, said that he was aware that railings and gates had been erected at the new building of the Milk Marketing Board at Thames Ditton. He understood that these formed part of a pre-war contract and were made some months ago, being regarded as desirable on security grounds. All departments were now very much alive to the necessity for conserving materials which were in short supply, or were required for war purposes, and strict instructions on this head had been issued.

Railings for Scrap.

MR. R. GIBSON asked the Minister of Supply whether, in order to facilitate the collection of useless iron for salvage purposes, he would take steps to render ineffective stipulations in feu contracts, and other legal titles to property, requiring iron railings to be placed around such property, or the ground on which the buildings are placed, or around private gardens adjacent to the properties in question.

MR. HAROLD MCMILLAN (the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply) said that the question of the steps necessary in circumstances of this kind to secure the release of railings for scrap was under consideration. It involved many legal difficulties of the type referred to, but decisions would be taken as soon as possible.

Timber Control.

LIEUT.-COL. WICKHAM asked the Minister of Supply whether he would appoint a practical merchant of home-grown timber to the Timber Control Board as the representative of the home-grown timber trade.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON said he did not think it desirable that persons actively engaged in the trade should be appointed to the Timber Control Board, but it was proposed to invite the home-grown timber trade to set up a small committee with whom the Board might discuss the problems of increased production by the trade.

Building Materials and Labour.

MR. GREENWOOD, Minister without Portfolio, in a review of the British war effort and economic policy, said that the Works and Buildings Committee was presided over by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour. During recent weeks the activities of this Committee had very substantially increased. At first, it was mainly concerned with problems involving the demand for and supply of building materials and labour, but the Production Council laid it down very clearly that all Government building contracts must be submitted for approval before they were let, and that the whole of the Government's building programme should be reviewed in order that work should be concentrated on those jobs which could make a contribution to our war effort within the next few months. All the more urgent work was still being pressed forward at the expense of work required at some later stage, work which, if the war was prolonged, we should have to complete at some time or another.

It became clear also that certain private

enterprise building was interfering with the war effort. The Production Council therefore decided, on the recommendation of the chairman of the Works and Buildings Committee, to establish a licensing system for all private building, and regulations regarding the establishment of this licensing system would be brought into operation very shortly. In recent weeks that Committee had had a new and complicated factor to face, because of the vastly increased demand for materials for the War Office emergency defence work. The extension of the Government's building programme and the demand for air raid shelters created a new problem because of the reduction of brick stocks. Now, as a result of the work of this Committee, steps were being taken to ensure that brickmakers could increase their production at once through the release of the necessary labour from the Armed Forces, and steps were being taken to ensure the utmost economy in the use of materials for defence work.

Later, MR. BEVIN, the Minister of Labour, said that for a variety of reasons brick production had gone down. At present, for buildings for A.R.P. and other purposes, they wanted every brick they could get. What did the Ministry of Labour do? The men had left the industry. The Ministry called together the departments responsible for ordering bricks and they got a firm order until next December for every brick that could be produced. Every brickyard could work now with the assurance that all its bricks would be taken. To save transport, in every district the bricks would be impressed from the nearest brickmaker. With those assurances the Ministry had been able to bring back from other industries to the brick trade as many men as they could to keep orders going, and he hoped to overtake the delay in buildings for A.R.P. purposes. They had also taken the matter up with the building industry, and in a day or two they would be meeting those responsible for building operations, and they would ask them to make concessions to the Ministry on questions of demarcation, and he thought they would do so in order to complete this task for the safety of their fellow-men.

Steel for Building.

MR. ELLIS SMITH asked the Minister of Supply if he would take steps to use his requisitioning powers to obtain all metals, including steel girders and frames that were left with a building unfinished, in order that the metal and steel could be used in the war effort.

MR. H. MORRISON said that although he would not hesitate, if necessary, to use his powers to requisition the metal structure of unfinished buildings, he was not satisfied that the necessity to do so had yet arisen.

MR. BEVAN: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that over large reaches of this country that we cannot mention, I am informed that they cannot get Anderson shelters because of the shortage of steel? Would he therefore not see that all available steel was obtained?

MR. MORRISON: It does not follow that if these buildings were taken down the steel would be available for that purpose. As to that, I do not make the decision, but to take down buildings in partial erection which might yet be wanted for war purposes seems to me to be an utterly uneconomic procedure.

MR. BEVAN: Is it an uneconomic procedure at this moment to give people uniform protection?

MR. HICKS: Is the Minister aware that there are other types of shelters which can as well be employed as the Anderson shelter?

MR. MORRISON: The last two questions seem to be for the Minister of Home Security rather than the Minister of Supply.

A.R.P. SCHEMES

LONDON.

FULHAM.—Thirty additional communal shelters to be built in Fulham, at £3,330. They will be built on the highways.—Further 30 will be erected for occupiers of flats and tenements.—Similar shelter will be built for use of residents of King Edward's Mansions, Fulham-rd.—£500 to be spent upon construction of shelter for residents of Sir Oswald Stoll Foundation, Walham Green.

PROVINCIAL.

ASHINGTON. — U.D.C. to provide additional shelters. Plans by B. Preston, S.

ASPULL.—U.D.C. preparing sites for shelters. J. Gaffney and Sons, 277, Whelley, Wigan, and A. E. and C. Yates, contractors.

BANGOR.—T.C. propose: Public shelters, domestic communal shelters and basements. Plans by Price Davies, City A.

BATLEY.—G. W. Aveyard, builder, Havendene, Soothill-la., awarded contract for 24 shelters in Healey, Soothill and Hanging Heaton, for T.C. Plans by T. Mossop, B.E.

BLYTH.—T.C. to construct 77 more communal shelters. Plans by T. Hall, B.E.

BRIDLINGTON.—T.C. accepted tender of B. E. Conlin, of Bridlington, for 11 public shelters, at £250 11s. 11d. per shelter.

BURY.—T.C. to borrow £7,000 for additional shelters at schools.—T.C. proposes additional public shelters. Plans by J. Chadwick, B.E.

CAERNARVON.—T.C. propose communal domestic shelters, at £5,000. Plans by H. Evans, B.S.

CHESHIRE.—C.C. to erect brick shelters at Altrincham, Cheadle, Chester, Hoylake and West Kirby, Northwich and North-East Cheshire areas.

CHESTERFIELD.—T.C. to erect communal domestic shelters on land off Old-rd. and Markham-rd. Plans by W. S. Wilson, B.S.

CLITHEROE.—E.C. proposes shelters at Grammar School and at elementary schools. Plans by F. Margerism, B.E.

COLVILLE.—U.D.C. approved Cascelloid, Ltd., four shelters, off Owen-st.

CONSETT.—R. Gallacher, Ltd., Cemetery-road, Blackhill, contractor for public shelter for 300 persons, for U.D.C. Plans by T. Leath, S.

COOKHAM. — R.D.C. approved shelter, Littlewick Green School, for School managers.

DARLINGTON.—Shelters to be built at Middleton-st. and other districts, for R.D.C. Plans by W. J. Pallister, S.

GATESHEAD.—T.C. to provide receiving room and cleansing station, at £485. Plans by F. H. Patterson, B.E.

GRANTHAM.—T.C. placed contract with Harwood Bros., Corby, at £276 for two A.F.S. shelters.

HAYLE. — Regional Commissioner approved plans for two public shelters for Cornwall C.C. Tenders totalling £4,067 accepted.

HUYTON.—U.D.C. to erect number of brick domestic shelters. Plans by A. W. Thomas, S.

KENDAL.—T.C. to erect eight shelters. Plans by G. German, B.E. Builder, A. Brown.

LANCASTER.—E.C. propose shelters at Bowerham council school.—T.C. to erect 46 shelters, each for 50 persons, at £6,440; 11 brick-lined trenches for 1,298; and adapt 14 basements for 1,248, at £13,047. Plans by F. Hill, City S.

LICHFIELD.—T.C. propose communal domestic brick shelters, at £5,000. Plans by L. Straw, B.E. and S.

LLWCHWR. — U.D.C. received from Glamorgan C.C. authority for erection of eight shelters each capable of accommodating 50 persons.

MACCLESFIELD.—E.C. propose shelters for council schools, at £17,000. Plans by M. B. Tetlow, Borough Architect.

MANSFIELD.—Marks and Spencer, Ltd., Michael House, Baker-st., London, W.1, propose shelter rear of emporium.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. — W. Dixon and Son, 1, Collingwood-st., architects, for communal shelter.—Contract for basement shelter at Star-bldgs. let to Shield Bros., Back, Park-terr., Swalwell, Durham.—Improvements to be made to Ouseburn culvert shelter. Percy Parr, City E.

ROTHERHAM.—T.C. to erect additional shelters in All Saints'-sq., basements of Courthouse, old Town Hall, and Imperial-bldgs. Plans by V. Turner, B.E.

SALFORD.—E.C. propose additional shelters at Leicester-rd., Langworthy-rd. council schools, E.C.'s workshop, Albion-st., Pendleton high school, and Adelphi House secondary school. Plans by W. A. Walker, B.E.

SETTLE.—R.D.C. to adapt and strengthen basements for public shelters.

SHEFFIELD.—Highways Committee to erect depots to be utilised for essential A.R.P. purposes.—T.C. propose shelters at P.A.C. institutions, at £638.—T.C. approved plans, air raid shelter and stores, Laycock Engineering Co., Ltd.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Carruthers and Son, 1, Heugh-terr., and Armstrong and Sons, Talbot-st., South Shields, contractors for shelters for T.C.

STRETFORD.—T.C. placed contract with Winders and Tindale for trench shelters.

TADCASTER.—R.D.C. to erect shelters on seven sites.

TRURO.—Works Committee propose public shelters at eight points.

WAKEFIELD.—T.C. accepted tenders: (a) Garage and store and adaptation of garage into first aid post and ambulance depot; (b) electric wiring; (c) adaptation of premises into first aid party depots; (d) shelters at Municipal hospital; (e) shelters at Maternity hospital and protection of windows at Municipal hospital. Plans by S. Hutton, City Architect. (a) *G. Crook and Sons, Ltd., £635 10s.; (b) *H. Smith; (c) *Elvey and Steel, £155; (d) *A. Turner and Co., Ltd., £311 16s.; (e) *W. H. Nicholson and Sons, Ltd., £283 17s. (All of Wakefield.)

WALLSEND.—R. Burke, Singleton House, Northumberland-rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, prepared plans for additional shelters at schools, at £1,360.

WALSALL.—T.C. to erect shelters at Ida-rd., Field-rd., and Pool-st., Bloxwich, at £543. Plans by M. E. Habershon, B.E.

WARRINGTON.—R.D.C. to erect public shelters.

WEST BROMWICH. — T.C. proposing to strengthen basement of Co-operative Society building for shelter for further 600 persons, at £600.

WHITEFIELD.—Council approved: T. Thorp and Co., Ltd., shelter, Victoria-wks.

WILTS.— C.C. adopted £1,013 for provision of hot water supplies in first-aid posts.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Contract for approximately 60 shelters for various schools for C.B. been divided between the following: C. E. Dudley and Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; E. G. Lester, Ltd., Stafford, and G. W. Yates, Ltd., Wednesbury. Plans by Superintendent of Educational Buildings.

WORKINGTON.—J. Leslie and Sons, Ltd., builders, Coach-rd., Whitehaven, secured contract for three communal shelters adjacent to Steel Works, for T.C. Plans by J. B. Cooper, B.E.

SCOTTISH.

AYRSHIRE.—Sanction given for E.C. to spend about £4,000 on brick walls to replace sandbags at schools.

BALFRON.—Stirlingshire C.C. to erect shelters throughout Balfron.

GLASGOW.—Plans prepared by Thos. Somers, Architect, Office and Public Works, for shelters at Southern General Hospital. Contractors, R. Sproul and Son, Ltd., Glasgow.

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CONTRACTS OPEN

For some contracts still open, but not included in this list, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender, unless stated to the contrary. The dates at the head of paragraphs are those for the submission of tenders; a dagger (†) denotes closing date for applications; the name and address at the end refer to the person from whom particulars may be obtained. Abbreviations: (A.) for A.R.I.B.A.; B. of E. for Board of Education; B.C. for Borough Council; B.E. for Borough Engineer; B.S. for Borough Surveyor; C. for Clerk; C.B. for County Borough; C.C. for County Council; C.E. for County Engineer; C.S. for County Surveyor; D.S. for District Surveyor; E. for Engineer; E.C. for Education Committee; (F.) for F.R.I.B.A.; (L.) for L.R.I.B.A.; M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; P.C. for Parish Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; S. for Surveyor; T.C. for Town Clerk and Town Council; and U.D.C. for Urban District Council.

BUILDING.

AUGUST 19.

Aldershot T.C.—20 shelters. B.S.

Bacup T.C.—Bathroom to house at Central Fire Station. H. Guffogg, Borough and Water E.

Beckenham T.C.—Brick surface shelters to accommodate 1,650 people. J. Dove, B.E. Deposit £2.

Cardiff T.C.—Three new buildings and alterations to five other buildings to provide cleansing units at City Police stations. G. H. Whitaker, City Architect.

Chigwell U.D.C.—150 brick surface-type householders' shelters E. and S.

Christchurch T.C.—Rendering floor and sides of jumpers shelter trenches. E. B. Wise, B.E. and S.

Grantham B.C.—227 houses, with drains, fences, paths, roads and incidental works, Dysart-rd. B.S., Guildhall. Dep. £3 3s.

Leigh T.C.—Shelters at various infant schools. T. A. Clare, B.E.

Merton and Morden U.D.C.—Construction of (1) 9 brick surface shelters; (2) internal watertight concrete linings to 200 Anderson shelters; (3) 750 domestic surface shelters. E. and S., Council Offices, Kingston-rd., Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £1.

River Great Ouse Catchment Board.—Pump-house, Upware, near Soham, Cambs. W. E. Doran, A.M.I.C.E., Acting Engineer to Board, "Eimhurst," Brooklands-av., Cambridge. Dep. £2 2s

Willesden T.C.—Works at 107, Carlton Vale, Kilburn, N.W.6. S. Wayman Brown, B.E.

AUGUST 20.

Crayford U.D.C.—Approximately 80 domestic surface shelters. S.

Ogmore and Garw U.D.C. — Alterations and additions to laundry block at Isolation Hospital, Blackmill. A. H. Jenkins, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 21.

Brierley Hill U.D.C.—Waterproof lining of approx. 300 Anderson shelters. R. H. J. Comber, E. and S., Hawbush House, Brettell-ln.

Glamorgan C.C.—Works at Aberdare police station. D. J. Parry, Deputy Clerk of C.C., County Hall, Cardiff.

AUGUST 22.

Richmond T.C. (Surrey).—200 pit-type domestic surface shelters. B.E., Hotham House, Heron-court. Deposit £1 1s.

AUGUST 23.

Bodmin Waterworks Co.—Preparation of site for pumping station, excavation for foundation, erection of house, preparation of beds for engines and pumps, erection of boundary wall, making entrance road. R. Hansford Worth, E., 42, George-st., Plymouth.

Grimsby C.B.—Domestic surface and concrete shelters rear of houses. J. V. Oldfield, B.E. and S. Deposit £2.

AUGUST 26.

Blackwell R.D.C.—Shelters at Pinxton, South Normanton, High-st., Tibsheif, Staffa-st., Tibshelf, Pleasley, Bramley Vale and Langwith. A. H. Elliot, Dale Close, Chesterfield-rd., South Mansfield. Dep. £2 2s.

South Shields C.B.—First group of domestic communal shelters (street type), consisting of 47 units. B.E.

AUGUST 27.

Newport (Fife) T.C.—Four public surface shelters. B.S.

AUGUST 31.

*** Watford T.C.**—Maternity and child welfare centre. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

NO DATE.

Lancashire C.C.—Shelters at elementary schools. County Architect, Preston.

PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, &c.

AUGUST 19.

Norton U.D.C.—Painting of iron railings, playing field equipment and lavatories at King George's Field. S.

Notts E.C.—Heating installation in Sutton-in-Ashfield secondary school. County Architect, Nottingham. Deposit £1 1s.

Swadlincote U.D.C.—Painting externally 104 houses and 16 bungalows. G. S. Baker, E. and S.

AUGUST 20.

Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board.—Electric lighting units at isolation hospital, Crookhill-rd., Conisborough. S., Doncaster R.D.C., Nether Halil, Doncaster.

Hemel Hempstead T.C.—Exterior decorative repairs to 96 council houses. B.E., Market-sq.

AUGUST 21.

Hornsey T.C.—External decorations to 140 cottages and 39 flats, Muswell Hill, N.10. J. H. Melville Richards, B.E. and S. Deposit £2.

Weymouth and District Hospital.—Outside painting. Morris Lodge, Hon. Sec.

AUGUST 23.

Royston U.D.C.—Exterior painting of 64 houses in Newton-ave., Station-rd. A. H. Clark, S.

AUGUST 24.

Great Yarmouth C.B.—Demolition of revolving tower. S. P. Thompson, B.E.

Keighley T.C.—External painting of property. R. Courtenay Gibson, B.E. and S.

Thorne.—Domestic hot water service at grammar school, for Governors. E. L. Harrap, clerk, Education Offices, Goole.

Ware R.D.C.—External painting and sundry repairs to 82 Council houses. Housing Manager, Council Offices.

West Riding E.C.—External painting and internal renovation of Barnoldswick Gisburn-rd. schools. H. Marsden, divisional clerk, Education Office, Skipton.

West Riding C.C.—Repairs to buildings and external painting of buildings at Calder Farm estate, Sands-ln., Mirfield. Acting West Riding Architect, Wakefield.

AUGUST 31.

Newark R.D.C.—Painting of 40 houses at Balderton, 8 at Farndon, and tarpainting of asphalt footways in connection with houses at Balderton. R. Oakden, S., Farndon, Newark.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Bournemouth C.B.—Painting, etc., at Fairmile House Institution and Cottage Homes, Christchurch. P. C. Ford, Public Assistance Officer, 1, Wootton Mount.

NO DATE.

West Riding C.C.—General repairs to school house at Wadsworth Crimsworth school. J. H. Crabtree, Divisional Clerk, Allan House, Sowerby Bridge.

MATERIALS.

AUGUST 22.

Sunderland C.B. — Building materials. B.E.

AUGUST 23.

Dronfield U.D.C.—Materials for four storm reliefs in connection with sewerage scheme. S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

AUGUST 21.

Skipton R.D.C.—Construction of percolating filter, humus tank, etc., at Grassington sewage disposal works. E. and S., Council Offices, Granville-st. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 24.

Wembley T.C.—Approx. 142 lin. yards of reinforced concrete culvert on line of Wembley Brook at rear of Lancelot-cres. Borough Treasurer, Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 28.

Cheshire.—Main drain and extension of sewage disposal plant, Clatterbridge (County) General Hospital. F. Anstead Browne (F.), County Architect, The Castle, Chester. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 30.

Lunesdale R.D.C.—Laying of two 3-in. and two 4-in. asbestos cement water mains, construction of booster pump-house and other incidental works in parishes of Leck, Ireby and Burrow-with-Burrow. A. R. Harlow, C. Deposit £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Hitchin U.D.C.—Sinking and lining a 6-ft. dia. well, 150 ft. deep, at Oughton Head. Lemon and Blizard, consulting engineers, Lansdowne House, Castle-la., Southampton. Deposit £2 2s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

AUGUST 20.

Hornchurch U.D.C.—Laying 15-in. and 12-in. dia. stoneware surface water sewer in Cecil-av. and Harwood-av. Thos. E. Spencer, S.

Hornchurch U.D.C.—Laying of a 15 in. dia. stoneware surface-water sewer together with other incidental work, along southern boundary of Upminster recreation ground, from Corbets Tey-rd. to a point near western extremity of Stewart-av. approximately 1,335 ft. in length. T. E. Spencer, S.

AUGUST 24

North Notts Joint Hospital Board.—Approximately one mile of 6 in. sewer from isolation hospital to village of Carlton. also same length of 4 in. including manholes, etc. J. Haslam and Sons, Rytonchams., Newcastle-av., Worksop. Deposit £3 3s.

Warrington R.D.C.—Sewers in Eric-ave. and Davenham-ave., Poulton-with-Fearnhead, also making up same roads. F. Cowper Hill, E. and S., Museum-st. (Two contracts.)

AUGUST 26.

Helensburgh T.C.—468 lin. yds. of 24-in dia. concrete sewer in Old Luss-rd. and Craigendoran-ave. B.S.

Public Appointments.

AUGUST 20.

*** Coventry T.C.**—Clerk of Works for housing scheme. D. E. E. Gibson (A), City Architect.

AUGUST 22.

***Heston and Isleworth T.C.**—Staff officer for rescue and decontamination services. B.E. and S.

SEPTEMBER 1.

*** Croydon C.B.**—Temporary Assistant in Estates, Housing and Valuation Department. E. Taberner, T.C.

FEDERATED EMPLOYERS'

Insurance Association Ltd.

(non-tariff)

Head Office:
8, King St., Manchester

London Office:
23, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.2

All Classes of Insurance Transacted

(Except Life and Marine)

The Leading Office for

Contract Guarantee Bonds

CURRENT AND PROPOSED BUILDING WORK*

Barrow-in-Furness.—T.C. approved: addition to dry-cleaning house, for Lakeland Laundries, Ltd.

Batley.—T.C. approved: Houses and bungalow, Heybeck-ln., F. Clough; extension for Crowthers' (Dyers), Ltd., Grange-rd.

Cheltenham.—T.C. approved: Walker, Crosweller & Co., extensions to factory.

Chesterfield.—T.C. approved: Alteration to "Queen's Hotel," Whittington Moor, Mansfield Brewery Co., Ltd.

Coalville.—U.D.C. approved: Clutsom & Kemp, boiler-house at factory; Cascelloid, Ltd., boiler-house at factory.

Cobh.—U.D.C. approved plans for another 52 houses. Architect, J. J. Bowen, M.R.I.A.A.

Corby.—U.D.C. approved: Extensions to welfare club premises, for Stewarts & Lloyds' works.

Devizes.—T.C. approved: Alterations for Montague Burton, Ltd.

Farnham.—Surrey C.C. proposed hut on site of Homes for Aged, at £210.

Gloucester.—T.C. approved: Revised layout of estate roads for maisonettes off Erminst., Brockworth, for Wheeler & Mansell; amended layout of roads and shopping centre and 682 houses, for Duncan B. Gray & Partners; revised plan of shop with flat over, 80/92, Northgate-st., for H. Fairweather & Co.; works office and extension, for Fielding & Platt, Ltd.; extension to works, for Wright & Marvin.

Lancaster.—T.C. approved: Works extensions, Bulk-rd., Somervell Bros., Ltd.

Mansfield.—T.C. approved: Men's hostel, Ransom Sanatorium, Southwell-rd., for Notts C.C. E. W. Roberts (A.), County Architect, Nottingham.

Manchester.—T.C. approved: Flats, block "F," Gorton-ln., etc., West Gorton, Housing Committee; additions to iron foundry, Forrest & Sym, Roberts, Wood & Elder, architects, 26, King-st.; additions to works and conveniences, Crossley Bros., Ltd., T. A. Fitton & Son, architects, 7, Chapel-walks, Cross-st.; additions to factory, Ferranti, Ltd., Moston Works, Hollinwood.

Market Drayton.—R.D.C. propose houses for agricultural workers.

Newport (Mon.).—T.C. received M.H. sanction to erection of eight houses.

Newtownards.—R.D.C. passed plans for a new flax mill for J. and T. Greeves, Ltd., Belfast.

Northumberland.—C.C. received M.H. consent to borrow £6,500 for additional cottages and canteen, and £5,600 for police headquarters.

Notts.—M.H. approved hostel and three pairs of cottages; and, subject to their sanction, Notts C.C. accepted tender for £10,839 for buildings, and tender for £1,332 for first portion of road and water mains.

Rotherham.—T.C. approved: Transformer house, J. J. Habershon & Sons, Ltd., Holmes Mill.

Scarborough.—Tenders to be obtained by T.C. for exterior painting of library.

Settle.—R.D.C. approved: Rebuilding paper mill for J. Roberts and Sons (Langcliffe), Ltd.

Shrewsbury.—T.C. to adapt chapel at cemetery for mortuary purposes.

Southport.—Jones & Rigby (F. & A.), architects, Williams Deacons Bank-chambs., Lord-st., appointed to prepare plans for proposed alterations, for Southport and District Water Board, Lord-st. Cost, £1,000.

Staffs.—E.C. received B. of Ed. agreement to proposed new junior council school at Great Barr.

Stretford. — T.C. approved: Railings dividing parks from adjoining private property be removed, and replaced by chestnut pale fencing, at £161 14s., and £184 16s. —Plans passed: extension, etc., for Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.; reconstruction, top floor of printing works, Norbury Printers, Ltd.; office extension, Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd.; and store, British Arkady Co., Ltd.

Sunderland.—T.C. received sanction from Electricity Commissioners to borrow £175,000 for generating and steam-raising plant and building work. W. A. Royle, Dunning-st., B. Electrical E.—W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st., prepared plans for additions to "Commercial Vaults," Green-st., for C. Vaux & Son, Castle-st.—G. T. Brown & Son, 51, Fawcett-st., architects for alterations for Wear Winch and Foundry Co., Ltd.

Tipton.—T.C. approved: Alterations to works canteen for W. G. Allen and Sons (Tipton), Ltd.; cleansing centre for Newey and Taler, Ltd.

Wakefield.—T.C. approved: Works extensions, Spencer Wire Co., Ltd., Thornes. A. T. Verity & Son, architects, Moor Dene, Birkenshaw, Bradford.

Wakefield.—T.C. approved: Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., alterations to premises, 95, Westgate; J. G. L. Poulson, additions, "Castle Inn," Barnsley-rd., Tadcaster Tower Brewery, Ltd.; Simpson & Moxon, alterations, "Foresters' Arms Hotel," Barnsley-rd., Beverley's Brewery, Ltd.

Whitby.—U.D.C. approved: Reconstruction, Imperial Hotel, Church-st.

Wolverhampton.—T.C. approved: Express Valet Service, Birmingham-rd., canteen; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., new bay to factory; C. Attwood & Son, alterations to factory; Jackson & Edmonds, extension to factory; Henry Gough & Sons, extension to factory.

Workington.—T.C. asked Laing & Sons, Carlisle, T. Armstrong & Co., Workington, and Leslie & Son, Whitehaven, to submit amended tenders for 96 houses at Salterbeck. Plans by B.E.

* See also List of Contracts Open.

** **In these lists every care is taken to ensure that information given is accurate and up to date, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced.**

4-443A

BUILDING TRADE WORKERS

A.U.B.T.W. PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

In "A Message from the President" addressed to members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, Mr. Luke Fawcett says that, had the war not come, there was every reason to hope that by now a programme of substantial reforms would have been realised. It had been hoped to have the scheme of Wet Time Insurance in operation and to have holidays with pay. In that respect, indeed, the Union had been able to make some advances. Agreements had been reached with the employers in the gas industries, etc., for such holidays. As regarded wage improvements, there had been a general advance of 1½d. an hour, though the rise in the cost of living had overshadowed that. The wages position still called for persistent attention.

The building industry had undergone a radical transformation. Since the war broke upon us its resources had been mainly devoted to war work. Camps, huts, Army depots, factories, aerodromes, etc., and civil defence building had largely absorbed its energies. The Government now controlled the labour forces of the country. It had a primary claim on the services of every worker. While recognising the trade unions, and conceding their rights and functioning, it insisted that the State should be able to determine how the man-power of the nation is utilised. The terrible realities of war did not permit of any questioning in this regard. "The stark logic of the position," writes Mr. Fawcett, "has compelled the authorities to realise that building workers are of vital significance in relation to the air peril. That, indeed, because of their industrial training and skill, they constitute the main army of civil defence; they alone being able to deal with the material consequences of air attack; to bring order out of the chaos and to restore broken roads, bridges and bombed buildings. . . . In such circumstances we have been able to secure certain concessions and improvements in respect to travelling allowances and lodging expenses. We have compelled a greater recognition of your human needs both by the employers and the Government Departments. We have done much, shall I say, to humanise the building industry."

After surveying the European scene, Mr. Fawcett adds: "Labour is now in the Government. It is becoming, increasingly, the decisive factor in the Government. It must do, because every minute emphasises the fact that it is the working people who must labour and fight. . . . But we know that we are not alone. We know that the workers of all lands, and all understanding, decent and honourable men and women in the world are with us. But to carry on the struggle, aircraft, tanks, bombs, guns, and military, naval and air forces are required. We look to America, and are appreciative of what our comrades in the American Labour Movement are doing. But America, riven by political divisions, delays, hesitates. To whom else—to what other Power—can we turn? Only to that Power, which, beneath the antipathies differences have generated, we know to be struggling in the same cause, and menaced by the same Fascist enemy—Russia."

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

SHEPPERTON.—Buildings.—Plans have been approved for proposed extensions to the Walton Yacht Works.—Film vaults are to be provided at the Film Production Studios for Sound City (Films), Ltd.

Slough Hospital.

We are asked to state that tenders for the erection of Slough Hospital have been received and opened by the Committee, but no decision has been taken. The committee are postponing the result of the tenders until they have gone further into the question of the supply of materials, licences, etc. This information is expected shortly. The architect is Mr. Herbert H. Clark, A.R.I.B.A.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

AS AND FROM 1st JUNE, 1940

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors]

	Crafts-men.	Lab-ourers.
Aberavon	1/9	1/4½
Aberdare	1/9	1/4½
Abergavenny	1/9	1/4½
Abingdon	1/7½	1/3
Accrington	1/9	1/4½
Aldeburgh	1/5½	1/1½
Aldershot	1/7½	1/3
Alfreton	1/9	1/4½
Alnwick	1/8½	1/3½
Altrincham	1/9	1/4½
Amble	1/8½	1/3½
Amersham	1/7½	1/3
Ammanford	1/9	1/4½
Andover	1/7	1/2½
Ardingley	1/7	1/2½
Arundel	1/7	1/2½
Ascot	1/7	1/2½
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1/9	1/4½
Ashford (Kent)	1/7	1/2½
Ashford (Middlesex)	1/9	1/4½
Ashington	1/8½	1/3½
Ashtead	1/9	1/4½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/9	1/4½
Aylesbury	1/7	1/2½
Aylsham	1/6	1/2
Bagshot	1/7	1/2½
Banbury	1/7	1/2½
Barnsley	1/9	1/4½
Barnstaple	1/7	1/2½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/9	1/4½
Barry	1/9	1/4½
Basingstoke	1/7	1/2½
Bath	1/8½	1/3½
Batley	1/9	1/4½
Beaconsfield	1/7½	1/3
Beccles	1/5½	1/1½
Bedford	1/8½	1/3½
Berkhamsted	1/7	1/2½
Berwick	1/8½	1/3½
Beverley	1/9	1/4½
Bexhill-on-Sea	1/7½	1/3
Bideford	1/7	1/2½
Biggleswade	1/7	1/2½
Billericay	1/6½	1/2½
Birchington	1/7	1/2½
Birkenhead	‡§1/11	¶
Birmingham†	1/9	1/4½
Bishop Auckland	1/9	1/4½
Bishops Stortford	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/9	1/4½
Blackpool	1/9	1/4½
Blyth	1/9	1/4½
Bognor Regis	1/7	1/2½
Bolton	1/9	1/4½
Bournemouth	1/8	1/3½
Bracknell	1/7	1/2½
Bradford	1/9	1/4½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/6	1/2
Braintree	1/7	1/2½
Brentwood	1/8½	1/3½
Bridgwater	1/7½	1/3
Bridlington	1/8½	1/3½
Brighouse	1/9	1/4½
Brighton	1/8	1/3½
Bristol	1/9	1/4½
Broadstairs	1/7	1/2½
Bromsgrove	1/8½	1/3½
Buckley	1/9	1/4½
Bungay	1/5	1/1½
Burnham-on-Crouch	1/5½	1/1½
Burnley	1/9	1/4½
Burslem	1/9	1/4½
Burton-on-Trent	1/9	1/4½
Bury	1/9	1/4½
Bury St. Edmunds	1/6½	1/2½
Buxton	1/8½	1/3½
Byfleet	1/7½	1/3
Cambridge	1/9	1/4½
Canterbury	1/7	1/2½
Cardiff	1/9	1/4½
Carlisle	1/9	1/4½
Carnforth	1/9	1/4½
Castleford	1/9	1/4½
Caterham	1/9	1/4½
Chard	1/6	1/2
Chatham	1/8	1/3½
Chelmsford	1/8½	1/3½
Cheltenham	1/8	1/3½
Chepstow	1/8½	1/3½
Chertsey	1/8	1/3½
Chester	1/9	1/4½
Chesterfield	1/9	1/4½
Chichester	1/7	1/2½
Chorley	1/9	1/4½
Cirencester	1/6½	1/2½
Clacton	1/7	1/2½
Clevelevs	1/9	1/4½
Clitheroe	1/9	1/4½
Cobham (Surrey)	1/8	1/3½
Colchester	1/8½	1/3½
Colwyn Bay	1/8	1/3½
Congleton	1/8½	1/3½
Coventry	1/9	1/4½
Cranbrook	1/7	1/2½
Cranleigh	1/7	1/2½
Crawley	1/7	1/2½
Crewe	1/8½	1/3½
Cromer	1/6	1/2
Crowborough	1/7	1/2½
Cuckfield	1/7	1/2½
Darlington	1/9	1/4½
Darwen	1/9	1/4½
Daventry	1/7½	1/3
Deal	1/7	1/2½
Denbigh	1/8	1/3½
Derby	1/9	1/4½
Devizes	1/6	1/2
Dewsbury	1/9	1/4½
Didcot	1/7	1/2½
Diss	1/5½	1/1½
Doncaster	1/9	1/4½
Dorchester	1/6½	1/2½
Dorking	1/7½	1/3
Dover	1/7	1/2½
Dovercourt	1/7	1/2½
Driffield	1/7½	1/3
Droitwich	1/8½	1/3½
Dudley	1/9	1/4½
Dunstable	1/7½	1/3
Durham City	1/9	1/4½
Eastbourne	1/8	1/3½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/9	1/4½
East Grinstead	1/7	1/2½
Edenbridge	1/7	1/2½
Ely	1/6	1/2
Epping	1/9	1/4½
Exeter	1/8½	1/3½
Exmouth	1/7½	1/3
Fakenham	1/6	1/2
Falmouth	1/7½	1/3
Fareham	1/8	1/3½
Faversham	1/7	1/2½
Felixstowe	1/8	1/3½
Filey	1/7½	1/3
Fleetwood	1/9	1/4½
Flint	1/9	1/4½
Folkestone	1/7	1/2½
Frinton-on-Sea	1/7	1/2½
Frome	1/6	1/2
Gainsborough	1/8	1/3½
Gateshead	1/9	1/4½
Gillingham (Kent)	1/8	1/3½
Glossop	1/9	1/4½
Gloucester	1/8½	1/3½
Godalming	1/7	1/2½
Goole	1/9	1/4½
Gosport	1/8½	1/3½
Grantham	1/8	1/3½
Gravesend	1/8½	1/3½
Great Yarmouth	1/7	1/2½
Grimsby	1/9	1/4½
Guildford	1/7	1/2½
Guilsborough	1/7½	1/3
Halifax	1/9	1/4½
Hanley	1/9	1/4½
Harpenden	1/8	1/3½
Harrogate	1/9	1/4½
Hartlepools	1/9	1/4½
Harwich	1/7	1/2½
Haslemere	1/7	1/2½
Hastings	1/7	1/2½
Hatfield	1/8½	1/3½
Haywards Heath	1/7	1/2½
Hednesford	1/8½	1/3½
Hemel Hempstead	1/8	1/3½
Henley-on-Thames	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/7	1/2½
Herne Bay	1/7	1/2½
Hertford	1/8½	1/3½
Heysham	1/9	1/4½
Hitchin	1/8	1/3½
Hoddesdon	1/8½	1/3½
Holt (Norfolk)	1/5½	1/1½
Horley	1/7	1/2½
Horsham	1/7	1/2½
Horwich	1/9	1/4½
Huddersfield	1/9	1/4½
Hull	1/9	1/4½
Hunstanton	1/6	1/2
Huntingdon	1/6½	1/2½
Ilfracombe	1/7	1/2½
Ingatestone	1/7½	1/3
Ipswich	1/8½	1/3½
Isle of Thanet	1/7	1/2½
Isle of Wight	1/6½	1/2½
Keighley	1/9	1/4½
Kenilworth	1/9	1/4½
Kettering	1/9	1/4½
Kidderminster	1/8½	1/3½
King's Lynn	1/7	1/2½
Kirkham	1/9	1/4½
Knowle	1/8½	1/3½
Lancaster	1/9	1/4½
Leamington	1/9	1/4½
Leatherhead	1/8	1/3½
Leeds	1/9	1/4½
Leicester	1/9	1/4½
Leighton Buzzard	1/6	1/2
Letchworth	1/8	1/3½
Lewes	1/7	1/2½
Lichfield	1/8	1/3½
Lincoln	1/9	1/4½
Littlehampton	1/7	1/2½
Liverpool	‡§1/11	¶
Llandudno	1/8	1/3½
Llanelly	1/9	1/4½
London—		
12m. radius	•1/10½	1/5½
12-15 m. radius	•1/10	1/5
Long Eaton	1/9	1/4½
Longton	1/9	1/4½
Loughborough	1/9	1/4½
Louth	1/7½	1/3
Lowestoft	1/7	1/2½
Luton	1/8½	1/3½
Macclesfield	1/8½	1/3½
Maidenhead	1/8	1/3½
Maidstone	1/7½	1/3
Malvern	1/7½	1/3
Manchester	1/9	1/4½
Manningtree	1/6	1/2
Mansfield	1/9	1/4½
March	1/6	1/2
Margate	1/7	1/2½
Market Harborough	1/8	1/3½
Matlock	1/7½	1/3
Melton Constable	1/5½	1/1½
Melton Mowbray	1/8	1/3½
Merthyr	1/9	1/4½
Middlesbrough	1/9	1/4½
Middleton	1/9	1/4½
Middlewich	1/8½	1/3½
Milford Haven	1/7½	1/3
Morecambe	1/9	1/4½
Morley	1/9	1/4½
Mundesley	1/6	1/2
Nantwich	1/8½	1/3½
Nelson	1/9	1/4½
Newark-on-Trent	1/8½	1/3½
Newbury	1/7	1/2½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/9	1/4½
Newcastle-u.-Lyme	1/9	1/4½
New Forest	1/7	1/2½
Newmarket	1/7	1/2½
Newport, Mon.	1/9	1/4½
Newport Pagnell	1/7	1/2½
Northampton	1/9	1/4½
Norwich	1/9	1/4½
Nottingham	1/9	1/4½
Nuneaton	1/9	1/4½
Oakham	1/7½	1/3
Oldham	1/9	1/4½
Ormskirk	1/9	1/4½
Oxford	1/8½	1/3½
Oxted	1/7½	1/3
Paignton	1/8½	1/3½
Peterborough	1/8½	1/3½
Plymouth	1/9	1/4½
Pontefract	1/9	1/4½
Pontypridd	1/9	1/4½
Port Talbot	1/9	1/4½
Portsmouth	1/8½	1/3½
Preston	1/9	1/4½
Pulborough	1/7	1/2½
Ramsgate	1/7	1/2½
Reading	1/8½	1/3½
Redditch	1/8½	1/3½
Redhill	1/7½	1/3
Ripon	1/7½	1/3
Rochdale	1/9	1/4½
Rochester	1/8	1/3½
Rugby	1/9	1/4½
Saffron Walden	1/6	1/2
St. Albans	1/8½	1/3½
St. Helens	1/9	1/4½
St. Neots	1/6½	1/2½
Salisbury City	1/6½	1/2½
Salisbury Plain	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/7½	1/3
Saxmundham	1/5½	1/1½
Scarborough	1/8½	1/3½
Scunthorpe	1/9	1/4½
Selby	1/9	1/4½
Sevenoaks	1/7½	1/3
Sheerness	1/7	1/2½
Sheffield	1/9	1/4½
Shipley	1/9	1/4½
Shoeburyness	1/8½	1/3½
Shoreham	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/8½	1/3½
Sittingbourne	1/7	1/2½
Skegness	1/8	1/3½
Sleaford	1/7½	1/3
Slough	1/8	1/3½
Southampton	1/8½	1/3½
Southend-on-Sea	1/8½	1/3½
Southport	1/9	1/4½
South Shields	1/9	1/4½
Spalding	1/7	1/2½
Stafford	1/8½	1/3½
Staines	1/8	1/3½
Stamford	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/8	1/3½
Stockport	1/9	1/4½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/9	1/4½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/9	1/4½
Stourbridge	1/9	1/4½
Stourport	1/8½	1/3½
Stowmarket	1/6	1/2
Stratford-on-Avon	1/8	1/3½
Stroud	1/8	1/3½
Sunderland	1/9	1/4½
Sutton Coldfield	1/9	1/4½
Swaffham	1/5½	1/1½
Swanage	1/7	1/2½
Swansea	1/9	1/4½
Swindon	1/7½	1/3
Tamworth	1/8½	1/3½
Taunton	1/7½	1/3
Tenterden	1/7	1/2½
Thames Haven	1/9	1/4½
Thetford	1/6½	1/2½
Thorpe Bay	1/8½	1/3½
Todmorden	1/9	1/4½
Tonbridge	1/7½	1/3
Torquay	1/8½	1/3½
Totnes	1/7	1/2½
Trowbridge	1/6	1/2
Truro	1/6½	1/2½
Tunbridge Wells	1/7½	1/3
Uppingham	1/7½	1/3
Uttoxeter	1/7½	1/3
Wakefield	1/9	1/4½
Walsall	1/9	1/4½
Walsden	1/9	1/4½
Walton-on-Naze	1/7	1/2½
Ware	1/8½	1/3½
Warminster	1/6	1/2
Warrington	1/9	1/4½
Warwick	1/9	1/4½
Wellingborough	1/8½	1/3½
Welwyn	1/8	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/9	1/4½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/5½	1/1½
West Bromwich	1/9	1/4½
Westcliff-on-Sea	1/8½	1/3½
Weston-super-Mare	1/8	1/3½
Weybridge	1/8	1/3½
Weymouth	1/7	1/2½
Whitby	1/8	1/3½
Whitstable	1/7	1/2½
Widnes	1/9	1/4½
Wigan	1/9	1/4½
Wigton	1/7½	1/3
Willington	1/9	1/4½
Wilmslow	1/9	1/4½
Winchester	1/7½	1/3
Windermere	1/7½	1/3
Windsor	1/8	1/3½
Wisbech	1/6½	1/2½
Witham	1/7	1/2½
Woking	1/7½	1/3
Wokingham	1/7	1/2½
Wolverhampton	1/9	1/4½
Woodbridge	1/6½	1/2½
Worcester	1/8½	1/3½
Workington	1/7½	1/3
Worksop	1/8½	1/3½
Worthing	1/7	1/2½
Wrexham	1/8½	1/3½
Wroxham	1/6½	1/2½
Wycombe	1/8	1/3½
Wymondham	1/6	1/2
Yeovil	1/7½	1/3
York	1/9	1/4½

• Painters 1d. less than other Craftsmen. † Plus 2d. per working day. ‡ Plasterers 1/11½.
¶ Tradesman's Labourers 1/5½. Navvies and General Labourers 1/4½.
§ Joiners, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Tilers and Masons receive 2/- per week or 4d. per day Tool Money.

For Building Trade Wages in Scotland, see page 176

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS *

Note: Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. The prices for soft woods are for cash on delivery, and are subject to adjustment when the increased price of £22 per standard for national released stocks is finally fixed. At present linseed oil and genuine spirits of turpentine can only be supplied in cans in small quantities.

BRICKS, &c.

Delivered to site, City and Central Area, Full Lorry Loads. £ s. d.
Best Stocks 4 18 0
Second Hard Stocks 4 11 0

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

2½ in. Phorpres.	King's Cross Station. per 1,000. s. d.	To sites in W.C. District. per 1,000 s. d.
Pressed bricks	49 0	55 0
Cellular bricks	49 0	55 0
Keyed bricks	51 0	57 0
Cellular Keyed bricks	51 0	57 0
Rustic bricks	69 0	75 0
Cellular Rustic bricks	69 0	75 0
Single Bullnose	69 0	75 0
White bricks	69 0	75 0
Sandfaced bricks	74 0	80 0
White Midhurst Facing Bricks (delivered London site)	3 12	6
Best blue Pressed Staffs. (London Stns.)	8 18	0
Do. Bullnose (London Stns.)	9 8	0
Blue Wire Cuts (London Stns.)	7 15	6

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick (London Stns.):—
2½ in. ..... 8 0 0 3 in. 9 15 0

GLAZED BRICKS. (London Stns.)

Best White Ivory and Salt Glazed Stretcher	26 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	34 10 0
		D'ble Headers	31 10 0
Headers	25 10 0	One side & two ends	35 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½in. Flats	32 10 0	Two sides & one end Splays and Squints	36 10 0
			34 0 0

Second Quality, £2 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

PARTITION SLABS.

Delivered London Area.

"PHORPRES" HOLLOW PARTITION BLOCKS.

2" per yd. sup.	2 3	3" per yd. sup.	2 9
2½" " "	2 6	4" " "	3 1

CLINKER CONCRETE.

2" per yd. sup.	1 6	3" per yd. sup.	2 0
2½" " "	1 8	4" " "	2 4

CRANHAM TERRA COTTA.

2" per yd. sup.	3 0	3" per yd. sup.	3 8
2½" " "	3 6	4" " "	4 7

HEMPSTEAD—KEYED TWO SIDES.

12" x 9" x 2"	2 6	12" x 9" x 3"	3 0
12" x 9" x 2½"	2 9	12" x 9" x 4"	3 9

Per yard super d/d. Free on site, London.

SAND.

Thames Ballast	7 9 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Ballast	7 3 " "	
Pit Sand	9 9 " "	
Washed Sand	10 9 " "	
¼ in. Shingle	8 0 " "	
½in. Broken Brick	12 0 " "	
Pan Breeze	8 3 " "	

CEMENT.

Best British Portland Cement. Standard Specification delivered London Area. £ s. d.
4 ton loads and upwards site ..... Per ton 2 4 6
1 ton to 4 tons site 2 7 6
Alongside Vauxhall in 80 ton lots 2 2 0
"Ferrocrete" Rapid Hardening Cement—
4 ton loads and upwards site 2 10 6
1 ton to 4 tons site 2 13 6
Alongside Vauxhall in 80 ton lots 2 8 0
Stored in Reserved Bins at works. 1/6 per ton extra.
"Aquacrete" Water Repellent, "Blue Circle" cement, 30/- per ton extra or ordinary "Blue Circle" prices.
"Colorcrete" Nos. 1 and 2. Coloured Rapid Hardening Portland Cement 3 14 6
"Colorcrete" not rapid hardening, according to colour, from £7 to £15 10s. per ton.
"Snowcrete" White Portland Cement 9 5 0
Super Cement (Waterproof) 3 14 6
NOTE.—Paper bags will be charged at the rate of 5/- nett per ton. Jute sacks charged 1s. 9d. nett each and 1/6 nett each allowed if returned to works within two weeks, in good condition.
Carriage will be paid by makers on returned empty jute sacks.
Roman Cement £7 5 Keene's Cement, White £6 10 0
Parian Cement 6 10 " " Pink 6 5 0
Cementone Colours for cement according to tints per cwt. from £2 16s. 0d.

PLASTER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coarse, Pink	3 12 6	Sirapite, Coarse	4 3 0
" White	4 0 0	" Finish	4 11 0
Pioneer	4 3 0		

Above prices for 4-ton loads and over London Area.

Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 15 0	Grey Stone Lime	2 10 0
		Chalk Lime	2 10 0
Granite Chippings	1 10 0	Hair per cwt.	2 7 6

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each, and credited 1s. 6d., if returned in good condition within three months, carriage paid.
Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 37s. per ton at rly. dep.

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 11½
BEER STONE—RANDOM BLOCK—
Free on rail at Seaton Station..per ft. cube 2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. " 3 1½
Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic ft. extra, selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic ft. extra.

PORTLAND STONE— s. d.
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 6
Do. do. delivered on road waggons as above stations, per ft. cube 4 6
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every ft. over 20 ft. *average* and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—
F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P.ft.cb. 14 0
Sawn two sides 22 6
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—
Sawn three or four sides 27 9
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....per ft.super 5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... " 6 3
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ..... " 2 7
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) (paving) ..... " 1 8½
1½ in. to 2 in., ditto ..... " 1 4½
HARD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
Scrappled random blocks.....per ft. cube 6 10
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....per ft.super 5 7½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... " 6 9
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ..... " 3 5
3 in. ditto ditto ..... " 2 8
2 in. self-faced random flags .....Per yd. super 8 9

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London are in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 7s. 6d. Moulded, 8s. 6d. Sills, 10s. 0d.

HARD WOOD.

1 INCH AND UP THICK.

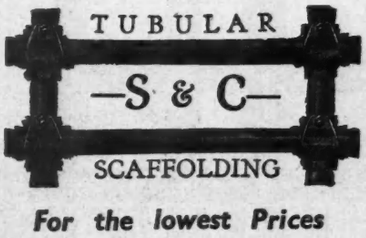
	£ s. d.
Average price for prime quality.	
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 17 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, per ft. cube .....10 6 to	0 13 0
Dry American and/or Japanese plain Oak, per ft. cube	0 11 6
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 15 0
Dry log-cut Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube ..... 12 6 to	0 16 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 18 0
Dry Teak, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry American Whitewood, per ft. cube	0 10 6
Dry Australian Walnut, per ft. cube	0 19 0
Dry Queensland Silky Oak, per ft. cube	0 12 6
Dry African Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 10 0
Dry African Whitewood, per ft. cube	0 8 0
Dry English Wainscot Oak, per ft. cube	0 16 0
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt.	3 0 0
Liquid Glue, per cwt. .....4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SOFT WOOD.

MERCHANTABLE BRITISH COLUMBIAN PINE.

	Minimum. £ s. d.	Maximum. £ s. d.
Scantlings in imported sizes, 2in. by 3in. to 4in. by 11in.	43 10 0	53 0 0

Having secured the Contract— What about the Steel Scaffolding?



For the lowest Prices apply to the Oldest Firm in The Scaffolding Trade.

STEPHENS & CARTER LTD.
The British Steel Scaffolding Co.
731-761, HARROW RD., N.W.10.
Telephone No. Ladbroke 1191 (6 lines).

PLANED BOARDS.

PRIME CLEAR BRITISH COLUMBIAN PINE.

	Per standard. £ s. d.
1in. by 11in. } 1in. by 9in. }	67 10 0
	Per square. s. d.
1in. plain edge flooring	53 0
1¼in. ditto	66 6
1in. tongued and grooved	53 0
1¼in. ditto	66 6

MATCHING.

	Per square. s. d.
⅝in.	37 6
¾in.	42 0
1in.	55 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Penrhyn or Portmadoc, carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000 actual.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	31 13 6	18 by 10	16 15 0
22 by 12	26 12 0	18 by 9	15 7 6
22 by 11	23 18 6	16 by 10	14 11 6
20 by 12	23 8 0	16 by 8	11 10 0
20 by 10	21 0 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons. .....Per 1,000 f.o.r. London

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	4 10 0
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 7 6
Ornamental ditto	5 12 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 0
Machine-made	0 8 6

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	£19 5 0
Plain Compound Girders	21 15 0
" Stanchions	24 5 0
In Roof Work	28 15 0

NOTE.—These prices are for standard pieces and not special pieces of an awkward nature.
MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Stations, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	19 15 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	18 5 0
⅝ in.	18 15 0	⅝ in. to 2¾ in.	17 15 0

WROUGHT TUBES AND FITTINGS.
Deliveries from works.
Deliveries from London stock further 2½% gross.
Fittings. 10/17

	Tubes. ¼"/⅝" %	Tubulars. ½"/⅝" %	and 19/24 %	Flanges. ½"/2" %	2½"/6" %
Light weight	55½	—	48	51½	58
Heavy weight	48½	48½	40½	41½	50½
Gavl.lightweight	44½	—	39½	40½	49½
Galv.heavyweight	35½	35½	31½	30½	41½

Tubes and tubulars sizes ¼"/½" inclusive, charged extra of 5% less gross.
Fittings. Figs. 25/34 5% less gross discount.
Terms.—Nett cash end of month following date of invoice. Carriage paid on lots of £10 nett value and over.

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Stop Nozzels.	Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	1/0½	4d.
3½ in.	1/5	1/2½	4d.
4 in.	1/5	1/3½	5½d.
4½ in.	1/6	1/6	6½d.
5 in.	1/9½	1/7½	7½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8½	1/5½	4½d.
3½ in.	1/10½	1/5½	5½d.
4 in.	1/10½	1/6	6½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/9	7½d.
5 in.	2/5½	2/-	9d.

RAIN WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Bends, stock Pipe.	Branches. angles, stock	angles.
2 in.	1/11½	1/3½	1/11½
2½ in.	2/0½	1/6	2/3½
3 in.	2/5	1/10½	2/9½
3½ in.	2/10½	2/3	3/3
4 in.	3/3½	2/8½	3/11½

NETT PRICES.
Tonnage allowance—4-ton lots, 5 per cent.
2-ton lots, 2½ per cent.
L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Stock.

	Bends, stock Pipe.	angle.	Branches. stock	angles
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts.	3/3½	2/3½	2/9½	
2½ in. "	3/11½	2/6½	3/6	
3 in. "	4/2½	2/9½	4/2½	
3½ in. "	4/3½	3/6	4/10½	
4 in. "	4/8½	3/11½	5/7½	

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES.—London Prices, ex Stock.

	Bends, stock Pipe.	angles.	Branches. stock	angles
3in. per yd.in 9ft. lengths cwt. qr. lbs.	5/1	5/11½	9/5½	
4 in. " 1 1 20	7/6	6/9	11/10½	
5 in. " 1 2 22	9/1	12/2	18/5	
6 in. " 2 0 6	10/9	14/0½	23/0	

Gaskin for jointing 65/- per cwt.

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information. Prices are subject to 2½ per cent. cash discount.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(contd.)

	Per ton basis in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
IRON.—Staffordshire Crown, Merchant quality	16 12 6	to	17 17 6
IRON—Staffordshire Marked Bars	19 10 0	to	21 10 0
Mild Steel Bars	17 8 6	to	18 18 6
Mild Steel Hoops	19 2 6	to	19 12 6
	Ex Merchant's Stock, per ton (two-ton lots).		
Soft Steel Sheets, C.R. and C.A.—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20 gauge	21 10 0	to	23 17 6
24 gauge	21 15 0	to	23 12 6
26 gauge	22 10 0	to	24 7 6
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 6 ft. to 9 ft.—			
20 gauge	23 11 3	to	24 16 3
24 gauge	24 1 3	to	25 6 3
26 gauge	25 6 3	to	27 1 3
Galvanised Flat Sheets, C.R. and C.A.—			
20 gauge	25 1 3	to	26 18 9
24 gauge	25 11 3	to	27 8 9
26 gauge	26 16 3	to	28 13 9
	Per ton.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cut Nails, 3 in. and up	23 10 0	to	25 0 0
	NETT.		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1 1
Strong sheet	"	1 3
Thin	"	1 4
Copper nails	"	1 3
Copper wire	"	1 3

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.
Stamped by Met. Water Board.

CRUTCH HEAD SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
EASY CLEAN.

½ in. ¾ in.
29/- 45/- per doz.

CHROMIUM PLATED TOILET SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON. EASY CLEAN.

½ in. ¾ in.
40/— 59/- per doz.

SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
31/-	44/6	75/-	175/-	250/-	396/-	per doz.

SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS WITH TWO UNIONS FOR LEAD.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
42/6	65/-	102/-	195/-	210/-	510/-	per doz.

DOUBLE NET BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	9/-	14/-	24/-	37/6	54/-	per doz.

HEAVY CROYDON BALL VALVES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
33/6	55/6	85/-	165/-	237/-	per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
9/-	11/-	16/6	29/-	42/-	45/-	per doz

BRASS FERRULES OF SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
9/6	11/6	20/6	26/-	37/-	per doz.

DRAWN LEAD TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREWS.

	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lb. Lead P.	17/6	23/-	32/6	66/6	per doz.
8 lb. Lead S.	21/6	27/6	39/6	73/-	per doz.

SOLDER.—Plumbers, 1/2. Tinmen's, 1/4. Blowpipe, 1/6 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in drums	per gallon	0 5 4
Boiled " in drums	"	0 5 7
Turpentine, in drums (10 gals.)	"	0 5 3
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5-cwt. casks).		61 0 0
Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 2/9 cwt.		
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand, and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5-cwt. lots	per ton delivered	83 10 0
Red Lead. Dry (packages extra)	per ton	52 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty (1 ton lots)	per cwt.	0 17 1½
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0 3 6

Turpentine substitute can be obtained and prices vary according to the quality from 2/9 gallon upwards.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per gallon.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine do.	"	0 16 0
Fine Copal	"	0 18 0
Pale Copal	"	1 0 0
Pale Opal Carriage	"	1 4 0
Best do.	"	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	"	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	"	1 2 0
Fine Copal Flatting	"	1 0 0
Hard Drying Oak	"	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	"	0 19 6
Fine Copal Varnish	"	1 0 6
Pale do.	"	1 12 0
Best do.	"	1 2 6
Best Japan Gold Size	"	1 12 6
Best Black Japan	"	0 10 0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)	"	0 12 0
Brunswick Black	"	0 7 6
Berlin Black	"	0 14 0
Knotting (patent)	"	0 15 0
French and Brush Polish	"	0 12 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebene	"	0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel	"	0 7 0

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

ORDINARY GLAZING QUALITY (O.Q.) AND SELECTED GLAZING QUALITY (S.Q.).

PER FOOT SUPER.

In sizes not exceeding 80 in. long or 48 in. wide or 110 united inches.

	O.Q.	S.Q.
18 oz. in 300 ft. cases	2½d.	2¾d.
24 oz. " 200 ft. "	3½d.	4d.
26 oz. " 200 ft. "	3¾d.	4¼d.
32 oz. " 200 ft. "	5¼d.	6¼d.
24 oz. " 300 ft. "	3¾d.	3¾d.
26 oz. " 300 ft. "	3¾d.	4¼d.
32 oz. " 300 ft. "	5¼d.	6¼d.
18 oz. Obscured Sheet		3¼d.
24 oz. Obscured Sheet		4¼d.
Fluted, 21 oz.		9d.
Enamelled, 18 oz.		5¼d.
" 24 oz.		6¾d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE AND FIGURED CATHEDRAL, ETC., IN CUT SIZES.

	Per ft.
Rolled plate, ¼ in.	5¾d.
Rough cast double rolled, ⅜ in.	6¼d.
Rough cast double rolled, ½ in.	6¾d.
Figured rolled, and Cathedral, white	6¾d.
Figured rolled and Cathedral, tinted	9¼d.
Rolled Sheet	6d.
Reeded, Broad Reeded, Cross Reeded and Chevron Reeded, ¼ in. thick	0 10½

Rolled plate is the same price as rough cast double rolled.

	Per ft. s. d.
Wire Rolled, ¼ in. thick	0 9½
Wired Cast, ¼ in. thick	0 9½
Georgian Wired Cast	0 10
"Calorex" Sheet, 21 oz.	2 6
" " 32 oz.	4 0
" Cast, ¼ in. thick	0 10
" " ⅜ in. thick	1 0
" " ½ in. thick	1 2
Non Actinic Glass, ¼ in. thick	0 9½
" " " ⅜ in. thick	1 0
" " " ½ in. thick	1 2

"VITA" GLASS.

	Per ft. s. d.
"Vita" Plate Glass, about 3/16 thick:	
To 7 ft. super	5 0
Over 7 ft. super	7 6
"Vita" Sheet Glass, about 18/20 oz.	2 0
Cathedral "Vita" Glass:	
¼" thickness	2 0
5/16" "	3 0
3/16" Georgian Wired "Vita" Glass	3 6

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	Per ton. £ s. d.
LEAD.—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	34 10 0
Pipe in coils	34 0 0
Soil pipe	39 10 0
Compo pipe	41 5 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20/- per ton extra, lots under 3 cwt. 4/- per cwt. extra and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 2/6 per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 4/- per cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton £19 10 0

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. from February 1. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

Grade Classification	A	A¹	A²	A³	B	B¹
Craftsmen	1/9½	1/9	1/8½	1/8	1/7½	1/7
Labourers	1/4½	1/4	1/3½	1/3½	1/2½	1/2½

Aberdeen	A	Dumfriesshire	A¹	Inverness	*	Perthshire	A²
Ayrshire	A	Dundee	A	Inverurie	A¹	Peterhead	A¹
Banff	B	Dunoon	A	Kincardineshire	A²	Renfrewshire	A
Berwickshire	A²	East Fife	A	Kinross-shire	A	Rothesay	A
Bridge of Allan	A	East Lothian	A	Lanarkshire	A	Roxburghshire	A²
Broughty Ferry	A	Edinburgh	A	Midlothian	A	St. Andrews	A
Clackmannanshire	A	Fifeshire	A	Monifieth	A	Selkirkshire	A²
Doune	A	Forfarshire	A²	Moray and Nairn	B	Stewartry	A²
Dunblane	A	Glasgow	A	Newport	A	Stirlingshire	A
Dumbartonshire	A	Greenock	A	Peeblesshire	A²	Stornoway	A²
Dumfries	A¹	Hamilton	A	Perth	A	Tayport	A
						West Lothian	A

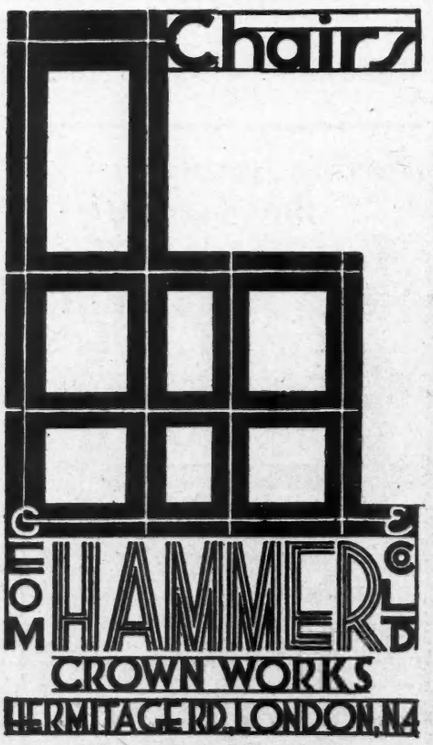
* This town has its own rates: Masons, 1/7½; Carpenters, 1/7½; Slaters, 1/7½; Plumbers, 1/8; Plasterers, 1/8½, but 1/9 is paid owing to the scarcity at present; Painters, 1/7½ and Labourers, 1/3.

The information given in this table is copyright. Rates of wages in England and Wales are given on page 174.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS

CALDERBANK.—ALTERATIONS.—And additions are to be made to the Club Halls. Mr. W. Divine, 15, Faskine-ave., is the architect.



GLASGOW.—BUILDING.—The St. Rollox Co-operative Society are to carry out alterations at their central premises. Plans by the architectural department of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, 119, Paisley-rd.—Plans prepared for reconstruction and extension to the premises of Kenneth McLeod & Co., Ltd. The architect is Mr. S. Angus Duncan, 243, Eglinton-st., Eglinton Cross.—Plans also prepared for four-storied extension to the works of Maver & Coulson, Ltd. Mr. G. Boswell, 248, West George-st., Blythswood-sq., is the architect.

GLASGOW.—BUILDING.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans: Yarrow and Co., Ltd., additions to printing rooms, etc., architects, C. J. McNair and Elder, 272, St. Vincent-st.; Maitland's Metal Works, Ltd., buildings, architect, J. W. MacDonald, 6, Balmuildy-rd., Bishopbriggs; W. Crockatt and Sons, Ltd., alterations to their works; W. Beardmore and Co., Ltd., offices; British Electrical Repairs, Ltd., Bennet-st., Manchester, boiler-house, plans by company's staff; Montague Burton Shop Properties, Ltd., Hudson-rd. Mills, Leeds, alterations at their premises at 3-5, Mitchell-st., plans by company's architectural department; R. McGill, store, office and garage at 100, Crownpoint-rd., architect, T. S. Cordiner, 261, West George-st.

B.S. Specifications.

The following British Standard Specifications have been issued from 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1:—

Ventilation for Buildings in Conditions of Black-out, BS/ARP 31 (price 8d. post free).

For Sisal Ropes for General Purposes (B.S. No. 908) and Manila Ropes for General Purposes (B.S. No. 431) (price 2s. 3d. each, post free).

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

Timber Control.

Three Timber Control Orders, the No. 14 Order, the No. 15 Order and the No. 16 Order, have been made by the Minister of Supply. The No. 14 Order came into force on August 8, and the No. 15 and 16 Orders came into force on August 13. Order No. 14 provides that any person becoming liable under the Timber (Charges) (No. 1) Order to pay a National (General) Timber Charge in respect of the delivery or treatment, use or consumption of imported timber must render monthly to the appropriate Timber Control Office a return, in the form scheduled to the new Order, of all charges payable.

Order No. 15 contains a definition of second-hand timber. Timber or plywood obtained from the destruction, demolition or breaking up of any structure or article: timber or plywood which, having been used for any purpose, has thereby deteriorated; the slabs or off-cuts produced in any sawmills in the U.K. may be certified by the Timber Control as "recovered—unclassified." The price payable for such timber or plywood may either be fixed by agreement between the buyer and seller subject to the approval of the Timber Control; or alternatively a maximum price may be determined by the Timber Control on application to the Control. "Recovered—unclassified" timber is subject to the full licensing procedure laid down in the Control of Timber (No. 13) Order. Order No. 15 also provides for the fixing of special prices for imported hardwoods which have been converted and are selected to exceptional dimensions or quality. The Control of Timber (No. 16) Order brings into operation the increased prices for plywood which were foreshadowed at the time of issuing the No. 13 Order.

Timber Control: Gaboon Mahogany Veneers.

The Ministry of Supply makes the following announcement: Persons or firms having in their possession gaboon mahogany veneers of whatsoever description and of a quantity exceeding 5,000 sq. ft. are required to render to local Timber Control Area Officers returns of such holdings, stating stowage, thicknesses, quality and average lengths and widths. The first return is required to be made as at August 15, to be in the hands of local Timber Control Area Officers within four days from that date and thereafter at monthly intervals until further notice.

Camouflage of Motor Vehicles.

The Minister of Transport desires it to be known that there is at present no intention of requiring owners of vehicles to repaint or otherwise treat them so as to render them less conspicuous. Should they wish to do so voluntarily, however, they are asked to pay particular attention to the following guiding principles :—

Avoid glossy surfaces and light colours.

Adopt any neutral colour other than the greys and khaki employed by the Services.

Above all, don't copy the Army style.

It is most important that vehicles should not be camouflaged in such a way as to render them liable to be mistaken for vehicles in the service of the Armed Forces, and the Minister has made an Order to this effect.

Water Fittings: Copper, Zinc and Brass.

The Ministry of Health, in a circular to local authorities, states that, owing to the pressing demands for copper, zinc and brass for war purposes, there is urgent need for economy in other uses of these metals. It is the practice of some local authorities and some statutory water undertakers to require that water fittings shall comply with one or two standards, known as "J.C.S.W.R." and "M.O.H." By agreement with those concerned, Government supply departments have now decided generally to adopt the lower of these two standards—the M.O.H. standard—for use in buildings which are of permanent character, and to use any suitable stock pattern for temporary buildings. The Ministry express the hope that local authorities and water undertakers will see their way, wherever practicable, similarly to adopt these reduced standards for their own works and to accept these reduced standards for use in private building.

TRADE NEWS

Concrete Products.

In order to meet the increased demand for their pre-cast concrete products for service huts and A.R.P. shelters, Concrete, Ltd., of Leeds and London (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2) have opened a new factory "somewhere in Gloucestershire." Since the war began the firm have already opened two new factories, in addition to extending very considerably their works in Leeds and London.

"Ceramics in Art and Industry."

The current issue of "Ceramics in Art and Industry" is entirely devoted to the new headquarters on Lambeth Embankment of Doulton and Co., Ltd. It is now 125 years since the House of Doulton was first established in Lambeth, and this has been marked by the fine new building recently completed to the designs of Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Son, F.R.I.B.A. (see *The Builder*, February 9 last), which may be said to be a visible embodiment of the uses of ceramic materials in building design to -day. The publication is beautifully produced in colour and halftone, plans of the building also being included, and does credit to its editor, Mr. Desmond Eyles. A copy may be obtained by those interested on application to Doulton House, S.E.

The late James Dean.

We regret to record the death of Mr. James Dean, chairman of the building firm of J. & J. Dean, Ltd., of Leyton.

Obituary: Mr. C. K. Cowlin.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. Conrad K. Cowlin, a member of the Bristol building firm of William Cowlin and Son, Ltd. Educated at Wycliffe College, Gloucestershire, Mr. Cowlin in 1899 joined the firm (founded in 1834 by his grandfather) and went to the West Indies to superintend the rebuilding of the Government buildings, Jamaica. During the Great War he served as second lieutenant in the R.A.S.C. In 1926 he was president of the Bristol Association of Building Trades Employers. He was a keen sportsman.

DON'T TENDER UNSUCCESSFULLY

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'Phone: Walton-on-Thames 614 and 615.

TENDERS

The Editor welcomes authentic information for this feature from architects, surveyors or contractors. Items should reach 4, Catherine-street, Aldwych, W.C.2, not later than Wednesday morning.

Tenders for A.R.P. work will be found under "A.R.P. Schemes."

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modification*.
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Government departments*.

Chesterfield.—Extensions and alterations at police headquarters, for T.C. : *A. Mason (Contractors), Ltd., Mansfield, £8,305.

Church Stretton.—Steriliser house, for U.D.C. :—*W. A. Sherratt, Ltd., Beaumont-rd., Church Stretton, £123 17s. 6d.

Coventry.—Works for T.C. : 190 houses, *T. Bates & Son (Coventry), Ltd., £112,648; 48, *W. Cooper & Son (Builders), Ltd., Birmingham, £24,579 10s.; 230, *W. Cooper & Son (Builders), Ltd., £131,981 12s.—Contract No. 3, for intake works, sedimentation and other tanks and buildings : *Francois Cementation Co., Ltd., Doncaster, £12,345.

Glasgow.—36 houses, for Corporation. W. MacNab, Housing Architect, Director's Office, Trongate :—Excavation, brick and building—*A. A. Stuart & Son, Ltd., £109,870 18s. 3d.; jointless composite flooring—*Prothero & McNab, Ltd., £12,382 13s.; bitumen macadam roof covering—*Scottish Speedwell Co., Ltd., £3,981 3s. 9d.; joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—*S. Stark & Co., Ltd., £15,582 17s. 1d.; steel windows and casements, etc.—*MacLean & Co. (Metal Windows), Ltd., £5,549 11s.; roughcasting—*D. D. Wardrop, Ltd., £3,639 11s. 7d.; painting—*MacLean & Jeffries, Ltd., £3,315; plumber, sanitary engineering, gasfitting installations—*MacCulloch & Giffen, Ltd., £23,728 1s. 6d.; electrical fittings and installation—*Kennedy, Stark & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, £3,090 18s. 9d.; plaster, lathing—*A. C. Whyte & Co., Ltd., £5,234 14s. 3d.; glazing—*Baillie & Telfer, Ltd., £1,038 15s.; steel construction—*P. & W. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., £3,230 5s. 5d. (All of Glasgow.)

Glasgow.—Extensions, for David Bennie & Sons, Ltd. J. Morrison, architect and quantity surveyor, 3, Charles-st., St. Rollox :—Excavation, brick and mason—*Cowieson, Ltd., Glasgow.

Halifax.—Works, for C.B. :—Urinals at Sunnyside and Warley Town schools and washbasins at Akroyd-pl. school, and cycle shed at Ovenden senior school. D. T. Lloyd Jones, B.E., Crossley-st.—Warley-rd. and Sunnyside—*Alph Pollard, Cheapside, Halifax; Akroyd-pl.—*T. Boocock & Sons, Mount-st., Halifax; Ovenden senior—*H. Baxendale & Son, Ovenden, Halifax. Painting and decorating Northowram isolation hospital—*Jas. Barber & Son, Bull Green, Halifax.

Leeds.—Fire-escape staircases, for T.C. : *A. E. Naylor & Son, £347 9s.

¶London (Air Ministry).—Contracts placed for week ended Aug. 10 :—

Electrical work : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Dorking; and Hall & Stinson, Ltd., Sheffield.

Civil engineering work : Landing Grounds Corporation (G.B.), Ltd., Isleworth, Middx.; and Thos Swan & Co., Ltd., Chorley Woods, Herts.

General maintenance work : Wooldridge & Simpson, Ltd., Oxford; and F. Parham, Ltd., Gillingham, Kent.

Heating work : Hope's Heating and Lighting, Ltd., London.

Air conditioning work : Benham & Sons, Ltd., London.

Building work : John Laing & Son, Ltd., London; and Alex. Hall & Son (Builders), Ltd., Aberdeen.

¶London (War Department). — Contracts placed for week ended August 3 :—

Norfolk and Suffolk—miscellaneous works—

D. Leighton & Son, Ltd., Belvedere-rd., Lowestoft.

Hants—building work—Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Bury Works, Rickmansworth.

Co. Antrim—miscellaneous work—Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Ormeau-rd., Belfast.

Oxfordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire—hutting—Austins of East Ham, Ltd., Lincoln House Turl-st., Oxford.

Nottinghamshire—building work—A. Mason (Contractors), Ltd., Kirkland-ave., Mansfield.

Yorkshire—constructional work—G. Dougill & Sons, Ltd., Chesnut-st., Darlington.

Manchester.—Works, for T.C. : — Stone parapet wall on retaining wall—*F. M. & H. Nuttall, Ltd., Whitefield. Alterations to boiler house at bus garage—*Arthur Fenton; slater—*Manchester Slate Co., Ltd.; plumber —*J. Jaffery & Co., Ltd.; plasterer and painter—*A. Hogg, Ltd.; steelwork—*Trafford Park Steel Warehouse, Ltd., Trafford Park. (Rest of Manchester.)

Manchester.—Alterations and new shopfront to premises at Withington :—*Dutton & Walton, Ltd., 27, Dutton-st., Manchester, 3.

Manchester.—Addition to works, for I.C.I., Ltd. :—*Russell Building & Contracting Co., Ltd., 163, Plymouth-gr., Manchester, 14.

Mansfield.—Central kitchen, for T.C. Waude Thompson, B.E. :—*T. Smith & Sons (Mansfield), Ltd., Chesterfield-rd., Mansfield, £1,700.

Martley.—Pumping station and mains, etc., for R.D.C. Willcox, Raikes & Marshall, engineers, 33, Great Charles-st., Birmingham, 3 :—*Hadsphaltic Construction Co., Ltd., Ibex House, Minories, London, E.C.3, £16,390.

Mildenhall.—Erection of conveniences for R.D.C.—*Peak Vout, £400.

Pershore.—Piling and other remedial works at sluice gates, for Severn Catchment Board. A. Barton, E. :—*Asphalt & Public Works, Ltd., Norwich Union-chambs., Congreve-st., Birmingham, £950.

Rotherham.—External painting of waterless gasholder No. 4, for T.C. :—*Works Dept., Corporation, £900.

Shrewsbury.—Strengthening work at police station, for T.C. A. W. Ward, B.S. :—*Treasure & Son, Ltd., 16, Chester-st., Shrewsbury, £345.

Spenborough.—Alteration of premises at Cleckheaton into health centre for U.D.C. J. Wallbank, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.R.S.I., E. and S.—*T. Madden, Carlinghow-hill, Batley, £2,648 5s. 1d.

Stretford.—Exterior painting of blocks of municipal property on Lostock Estate, totalling 272 houses, for T.C.—*Wm. Whiteside, Urmston; *A. Reeves, 2, Taylor's-rd., Stretford; *Charles Costin, 14, Kings-gr., Stretford; *G. E. Hollins, 141, Second-av., Trafford Park; and *W. M. Costin and Son, 37, Portland-rd., Stretford (total cost £818).

Wembley.—Converting cycle store into catering store, for T.C. : *Hendon Joinery Works, £116 9s. 4d.

Whitehaven.—Another 100 houses, for T.C. : *Direct Labour, £49,742.

Wolverhampton.—Mortuary, New Cross Hospital, for T.C. H. B. Robinson, B.E., Town Hall. Henry Vale & Sons, quantity surveyors, 21, Waterloo-rd. :—*H. Willcock & Co., Ltd., Darlington-st., Wolverhampton, £5,298.

Workington.—Interior painting of four schools, for E.C. *W. A. Palmer, *H. Sanderson, *T. D. Keenliside, and *G. Graham (all of Workington).

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies Registry.

WILLIAMS IRONMONGERS AND LOCKSMITHS, LTD. (362524).—Registered July 24. Nominal capital : £100. E. D. Williams, 25, Mayfield-ave., Chiswick, W.4.

FERROPHANE, LTD. (362505).—Registered July 24. 52, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Manufacturers of and dealers in glass, ferrophane, etc. Nominal capital : £500. E. G. Spittle.

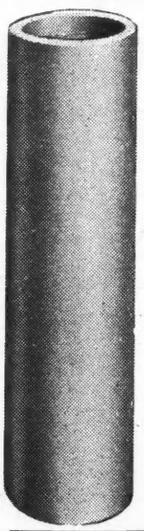
ORLIT, LTD. (362514).—Registered July 24. Manufacturers of and dealers in granite, sand, gravel, plaster, etc. Nominal capital : £500. Sub. : R. E. Johnson, 10, New-sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

CARTER, NELSON AND CO., LTD. (362532).—Registered July 25. 18, Vicarage-rd., Blackheath, nr. Birmingham. Iron and steel merchants, etc. Nominal capital : £200.

HOWE AND WHITE, LTD. (362560).—Registered July 26. Builders, etc. Nominal capital : £2,000. W. F. Goodchild, 14, Holmwood-gdns., Wallington.

GRAINS BAR STONE CO., LTD. (362577).—Registered July 27. 66, Broadway, Chadderton, nr. Oldham. Quarry and mine-owners, stone merchants, etc. Nominal capital : £1,000. C. S. Douglas.

STRUCTURAL STEEL PAINTING CO., LTD. (362605).—Registered July 29. 13, Blackbrook-rd., Netherton, nr. Dudley. Nominal capital : £1,000. H. Hall.



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